52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

The Bombay Chronicle

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
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is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 304 BOMEAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December	Kalyan	8,987
22nd "	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
5th "	Maahobra	8,935
8th "	Caledonia (b)	7,572
15th "	Devanha	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	8,983
29th "	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,480
12th "	Plassy	7,846
19th "	Malwa	10,883
26th "	Naldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay to Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera —	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
30th Dec. —	Karapara — —	East and South Africa.
17th " —	Lhasa — —	Karachi direct
9th " —	Linga — —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st " —	Manshobra — —	Karachi direct
22nd " —	Varela — —	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	19th Dec.	26 Dec.
Yoshida Maru No. 2	G. Hideshima	4921.	24th Dec.	4th Jan.
Yoshida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4643	15th Jan.	22nd Jan.

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	25th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
MANAK STREET, SORAB
BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/6/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 8, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. E. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

KATOL
The best Insecticide Ans. 12 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHABUCHA & CO.,
Manager

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Sarays Spec. Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY!

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
28, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS ...	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., h.D.,
Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
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MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LITTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Price List Freeon Application.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES; DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea,
BOMBAY.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Ball Plant"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

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B·S·A

BICYCLE

For Satisfaction.

B.S.A. Bicycles have gained the approval of thousands of experienced riders. Comfort, reliability, and long service are the chief features of all models.

All B.S.A Parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

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Addison & Co. Ltd. -	Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd.	Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd. - - -	Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency	Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - -	Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. -	Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - -	Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd. - - -	Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - -	Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - -	Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nounitral - - - -	Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency.	Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. -	Meerut
Moona Lall & Sons - - - -	Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan - - - -	Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit - -	Calcutta

NIGHT COUGHS STOPPED!

BRONCHITIS OVERCOME BY BREATHEABLE PEPS

SUFFERERS from Bronchitis whose chests are torn by a dreadful night cough will find welcome relief in Peps.

As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth wonderfully comforting and healing fumes pass through the throat, down the wind-pipe *direct* into the lungs.

Inflammation or Soreness in the chest caused by incessant coughing is at once soothed, the troublesome stringy phlegm that blocks the air passages is cut and easily comes up, and that choking feeling of suffocation gives way to easy and comfortable breathing.

Peps are incomparably effective because they provide the only real direct treatment for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza Cough and Bronchitis. *2 Rupee per Bottle.*

PEPS

The BRITISH REMEDY.

P.O. BOX 2043

Teleg. "INCA" Bombay,

THE

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BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS.

Manufacturers' Representatives and

COAL MERCHANTS.

23, Church Gate Street Fort, and 629, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.

Offices:

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Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

Near Cinemas GIRGAUM

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MOTORISTS

Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR Can always be had at moderate rates from

THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,

Kumta Street, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 2.

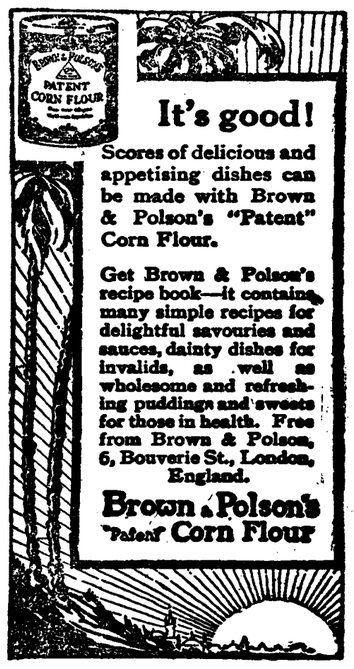
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,

is unrivalled

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.

FOR INDIGESTION



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It's good!

Scores of delicious and appetising dishes can be made with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Get Brown & Polson's recipe book—it contains many simple recipes for delightful savouries and sauces, dainty dishes for invalids, as well as wholesome and refreshing puddings and sweets for those in health. Free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie St., London, England.

Brown & Polson's Patent Corn Flour

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 5/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, the 25th December

CLEOPATRA

(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Novel by Rider Haggard,
Featuring Theda Bara.

SUNDAY, the 26th December.

LES MISERABLES

(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Novel by Victor Hugo,
Featuring William Farnum.

MONDAY, the 27th December

DAUGHTER OF THE GODS

(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Annette Kellermann.

TUESDAY, the 28th December.

SALOME

(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th December.

WOMAN

(Maurice Tourneur Special Production)
Featuring Florence Billings.

THURSDAY, the 30th December.

WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME

(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.

WOMAN GOD FORGOT

(Cecil B. Demelle's Production)
Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.

THE WHIP

William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.

LEST WE FORGET

Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.

THE TERROR ISLAND

Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.

DARBY AND JOAN

From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Dervent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.

GIRL OF THE SEA

A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.

DARING HEARTS

A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY;
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THREE EPISODES OF

"THE DAREDEVIL JACK"

Episode 11 FLAMES OF WRATH
Episode 12 THE UNSEEN HAND
Episode 13 BAITING THE TRAP

AND

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST

NEXT-WEEK

THE GRAND FINALE OF

ERDE JACK

AND

HARROLD LYOLD

THE BIG GUN OF COMEDY IN

"HAUNTED SPOOKS"

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME

A REMARKABLE DRAMA

"The Woman Michael Married"

What a woman will do to achieve fame? See how a fascinating mermaid in a skin-tight bathing suit ensnared a millionaire bachelor.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

LAST WEEK!

The Final Episodes of Messrs. K. D and Brothers' Huge Million Dollar Seria

"The Screaming Shadow"

Who is he? Who is the Mysterious Murderous "Iron Foot"? What happens to the plucky little Press Reporter Mary Malone? Does Rand eventually secure the Secret of Eternal Youth for the benefit of Humanity? See

"The Screaming Shadow"

To-day

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Are you prepared for the

CHRISTMAS WEEK AT THE GLOBE?

Learn and Rejoice that the sumptuous Million Dollar William Fox Production is in store for you here during the Week Commencing 25th December.

"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

BE ON THE "QUI VIVE"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

are fully alive to the necessity of putting forward something exceptionally good and chic for their patrons at the—

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

during the ensuing Christmas Week.

SIT STRAIGHT UP!—FOR THE COLOSSAL MILLION—DOLLAR WONDER PICTURE OF WILLIAM FOX

Is specially booked for this palatial Picture Theatre,

NEXT WEEK

Commeneing Saturday 25th December t Friday 31st December.

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"

The Mightiest. the Oldest, and the World-renowned Gem of the Arabian Nights.

All the Ten Parts Complete.

The Whole Picture Entire—from begin ning to end.

William Fox has succeeded in making truly wonderful Picture out of the delightful and popular Tale from The Arabian Nights. The Atmosphere of Magic and Weirdness—the Pomp and Display of Baghdad at the height of its glory—the simple Devotion of "the Faithful" at prayer-time the sands of Arabia and the terrible storm, all combined give a wonderful realism to this Film that has cost THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

The Marvellous Acting of Fox Kiddies—Carpenter and Virginia Corbin—add to the effect, which is one of deep sensual pleasure and intellectual refinement.

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"

appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.

NEXT WEEK, AT THE

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In the Latest London Successes

To-day Tues. 21st, and 22nd Wed. Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

First Time in Bombay

"COMING DOWN"

The Successful Musical Comedy.

Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p.m.

First Time in Bombay

"GIRLS & GIGGLES"

A New Mirthful Musical Melange

Sat. 25th Dec.

No Performance

Sunday 26th December at 5-30 p. m.

Reduced Price Matinee.

"GI LS & GIGGLES"

ELABORATELY STAGED,

GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose and Co., up-to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SHADOWS OF MY LIFE"

The inside story of a tragedy that startled the world.

THE LIFE STORY

of

EVELYN NESBIT THAW

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A PATHE SERIAL

The Concluding Chapters of the Mystery That's the Town is Guessing

WHO WAS

"The Third Eye"

Of course all the Tangles are unwound in the closing Chapters.

A GREAT CHANCE!

The Marvellous Magnificent Picture that has galvanised Bombay—is

Repeated for one Week only at the special and urgent of numerous of our Patrons.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers'

present

To-night and upto Thursday next, their Million-Dollar Super-Production.

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

(8 Reels—8,000 feet)

You see the fearless Ape—Man stalking in the Woods, guiltless in Soul, dauntless in courage, faultless in his manly divine nature.

A Two-hour Gorgeous Feast of the Senses.

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

A Picture that will transplant you to the SUBLIMBE.

Three Days more!—Mind You!

The Picture is a Soul-ennobling reflection of Man as Providence ordained him to be at the dawn of Creation.

Tickets can be booked daily from 10 a. m. (S.T.) at the West-End Cinema.

Four Shows daily 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

PLEASE NOTE—On Friday 24th (X'mas Eve) we shall not exhibit "The Return of Tarzan," but are putting up a Special Million Dollar Picture—just for that day!

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Oui, Oui, Direct from Paree

MAX LINDER

The French Farceur

in

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

From the Broadway Stage Success.

A MEAL OF MERRY MIRTH.

Bombay's Popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

TO-DAY and ALL WEEK

The final Instalment of Brothers' detective Serial

THE INVISIBLE HAND

featuring

ANTONIO MORENO

See the end of the startling and mysterious story of secret service. A master mind against master crook.

Four shows daily; at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10 30; p.m.

NEXT WEEK

A MAJESTIC Supreme production

FIVE NIGHT'S

adapted the Screen from the Famous Novel by

VICTORIA CROSS

WANTED.

WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for title by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL. Institute of Unipathy, 172 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing ½ anna stamp for reply.

Re: INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

Assessment accounting experience extends over 25 years

at 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Shogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants

LAHORE.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every description. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

CLUBWALLA & Co.

MESSRS. K D. & BROTHERS.

OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS

and respectfully invite them to their sumptous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.

X'MAS WEEK

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

25th December—CLEOPATRA, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring THEDA BARA.

26th December—LES MISERABLES, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.

27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.

28th December—SALOME, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring THEDA BARA.

29th December—WOMAN, (Maurice Tourneur Special Production), Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.

30th December—WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME, (Paramount Special Production), Novel by Sir Hall Caine, featuring KATHERINE MACDONALD.

31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT, (Cecil B. Demelle's Production), Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY RACES—An old and experienced racer offers his selections to others. Write P. K. c/o Post Restante, Bombay.

PLEASE register your orders early for PAUL ALMOND CHRISTMAS CAKE. Tasting and delicious. Price exceptionally low. Trial solicited. PAUL & CO., Confectioners, 363, Hornby Road, Fort. 7138

ALL INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT—Two Valuable Cups, one for the Winners and the other for the Runners. To be held at Meerut under the auspices of Indian Gymkhana from 16th January 1921. Open to all teams of India. Apply To:—MADAN MOHAN MITTEL, Hon. Secretary, All-India Cricket Tournament Committee, Meerut. 7215

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A good COMPOUNDER Apply Dr. KOTHAWALLA, Tottie Terrace, Lamington Road, Grant Road. 7201

WANTED.—A, FAST TYPIST (knowing shorthand preferred) for a mercantile firm Apply Box No. 1583, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7205

WANTED.—A smart, reliable BILL COLLECTOR, conversant with Bombay, good appearance, good pay to the right man. Reply to Box No. 1557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7049

WANTED—A competent CLERK knowing Gujarati and English Book-keeping. Starting salary Rs. 50. Apply with the copies of testimonials to Box No. 1581. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 7199

WANTED.—An experienced CLERK, accustomed to share transfer work. Only reliable men need apply to Box No. 1556. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7048

WANTED—A competent HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7140

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for the Bimsda State, Female Hospital Preference will be given to a person of advanced age. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Dr. V. B. MOHILE BIMSDA, Surat District. 7143

WANTED.—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS and a LINEN-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1559 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7057

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, Gujrati knowing, for the Swarajya Sabha of Bombay. Apply personally to the HON. TREASURER, Mr. LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE at 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7098

WANTED for the Office of the Guzrat Rashtrya Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, an experienced CLERK with knowledge of Gujrati. A good Typist will be preferred. Apply, stating pecuniary needs, to the PRINCIPAL. 7153

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto 23rd instant for a short hand typist for this office on a salary of Rs. 125 —150 p. m. with the usual benefit of Provident Fund, passes, etc. Applicants will have to pass a test examination. J. PATERSON, for Loco and Carr. Supdt. B. B. and C. I. Rly. Parel. 7108

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—(1) HEAD JOBBER to errect the Weaving and Spinning Shed Machinery (1) Assistant for the above. Applicants should have full experience in the line copies of testimonials should accompany the application, which will not be returned. J. K. Bubbar and Co., Clock Tower, Amritsar. 7195

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The services of some youths and young girls to attend the stalls in the Grand Xmas Fete near Charni Road Station opening on or about 24th December from 4 p.m., to 12 p.m., (S. T.), Applicants should see the undersigned personally up to Thursday the 23rd instant between 10 a.m., to 7 p.m., B. D. MEHRAS Pandal Grand Xmas Fete, Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station. 7182

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER to supervise the weaving office cloth on Geo. Hatterslev's hand and power looms. He should be thoroughly competent to fit up the machines and understand the construction of the cloth. Men with practical experience only need apply giving references and the lowest pay acceptable to KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir. 7008

WANTED.—Energetic young man with sureties for honesty, good handwriting, knowing English VII. Standard Gujrati and accounts as personal clerk to work full time and also in the mornings at Walkeshwar on agreement for permanent service and graduated pay. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 1565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 712

WANTED—(From 1st January, 1921), Two PROFESSORS for the Tilak School of Politics, Lahore. (a) PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICS, (b) PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS. Must be Indians of very high qualifications, graduates of European or American Universities preferred. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with necessary papers and terms to LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Road, Lahore. 7156

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A TEXTILE GRADUATE having good experience of practical work in mills and well up in correspondence and accounts wishes to take to official work, in the capacity of an assistant to the SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT or the like. Please write to Box No. 1575, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7153

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by a Glass Expert experienced in constructing Gas Furnaces of the regenerative type and of other kinds, and in managing Manufacturing and Sale Departments based upon more than one furnace. For further particulars please address your enquiry to Box No. 1549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7007

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—100 Shares of Bando & Co., Oriental Steam Navigation Shares in one or small lots. What offers. Apply Box No. 1582, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle;" 7203

WANTED ON HIRE—A well ventilated BUNGLOW near Nepean Sea Road or Colaba Sea side essential. Possession required within a week. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 1577 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7166

FOR SALE.

PETROL at 2/12 from to-day regularly by coupons. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End Cinema, corner. 7151

FOR SALE.—TAXI (Dodge Bros.), complete with meter, etc. Terms moderate. Apply RAMRAO MORWALE, 357, Chira Bazar, Bombay. 7060

PLOTS FOR SALE AT NASIK—Plots for the erection of Bunglows, Dharamshalas and Buildings are FOR SALE at Moderate Rates at Nasik Panchavati. Apply sharp MANAGER "Panchraj"—Nasik. 7207

WE have following colours FOR SALE.—Soluble blue, stamping blue, stamping red, stamping violet, magenta, cosine, tannin green, logwood extract etc. Write to Box No. 1526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 6901

WE HAVE A CHOICE RANGE of Gold and Enamel Links, Fancy Waistcoat Buttons, Gold Safety Pins, and a host of other useful presents. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7164

ZEISS and other German make MICROSCOPES and PRISM BINOCULARS FOR SALE at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & Co., 53, Medows Street. 6931

TWO excellent BARGAINS—Two FIAT Limousine Cars, very slightly used. FOR SALE at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD. Lamington Road, Bombay. Please apply sharp. 7167

TAXIWALA—Good opportunity, Bombay Race Season. For immediate sale. One Brand new special six studbaker car, run only 300 miles for turning up original price Rs. 7,800 to be sold for Rs. 7,300. Apply D. A. VAMA, Sirdar Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort. 7211

WE ARE SHOWING a splendid selection of RICH SILK TIES, in various shapes, Annas 4 per Tie, reduction for purchase of 3 Ties. Special Cartoons for three or six Ties for presentation. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7162

FOR SALE—One second hand 9/8s SLASHER SIZING MACHINE in Bombay, ready delivery 60 inches drying surface, 6 by 4, copper cylinders, two fans, cone drwing, by William Dickinson. Apply to B. B. MUSAB Abhyankar's Building Sleater Road, Bombay No. 7. 7212

FOR SALE—One Complete CLOTH PRINTING PLANT, consisting of one six Colours Printing Machine and one Two Colours Machine also Yarn and Cloth Mercerising Plant Complete, with all necessary Gearing, and a number of Copper Designs Rollers. Apply MAYASHANKER, THACKER and Co., Fort, Bombay. 7040

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS. Best locality in Girgaon, facing Tram road, about four thousand square yards with buildings on, also vacant Land. Only bona de buyers may apply to Mr. G. V. GANU, opposite Cinema Majestic Pendse's Wadi Girgaon, Bombay. Telegraphic Address "Paintings Bombay." 7169

THE NATIONAL REVIEW, ALIGARH, U. P., from January, 1921, edited by Mr. K. M. Panikhar, M.A. (Oxon.), and Mr. Kamte Prasad, B.A. An ideal and up-to-date monthly magazine. An excellent medium for advertisement. Yearly subscription Rs. 6. Apply to the MANAGER. 7157

WE ARE SHOWING a choice selection of Fitted Dressing Cases, Fitted Attache Cases, Hand Bags in Silk or Leather, Leather Jewel Cases, Silver Mounted Umbrellas Fancy Silk Scarves Smart Styles, Leather Blouse Cases, Selected Perfumery. Suitable gifts for Ladies. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7165

AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT may be seen Fitted suit Cases, Fitted Shaving Cases, Fitted Writing Cases, Shirt, Tie and Handkerchief Cases, Letter Wallets, Tobacco Pouches, Walking Sticks, Mounted Umbrellas, Leather Collar Boxes, Leather Collar Bags, Hair Brushes in Case, etc., Suitable gifts for Men. ASQUITE AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7163

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road Bombay. 6871

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL—Unequalled for its excellence of cuisine, treatment, etc. Separate dining table Rooms available. 7202

TO LET—Temporary or, on lease, BUNGALOWS at "Dongarasi Road," Walkeswar, Commanding Sea View. Apply, S. D. DAVER, 41, Nawab Buildings, Hornby Road. 7124

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
1. Pay up to Rs. 400.
2. Will be guided in all respects as regar leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Hon Minister in His Highness' Government Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS.
1. Salary and conditions same as above. Apply to the

STATE ENGINEER.
Alwar, (Rajputana). 6901

NOTICE.

LINGOOBAI EDUCATION FUND.

POOR STUDENTS (Males as well Females) of the Telagu Community, strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency, intending to take aid from the above Fund, shall so apply to the undersigned on a printed form before the 5th of January, 1920. The said forms can be had on application.

MANAJI RAJOOJI,
Managing Trustee.

Kamatipura 3rd Street, Bombay No. 8, 8th December, 1920. 7097

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO CHEMISTS for the Electrical and Mechanical Section.

Term of agreement is two years in the first instance.

Free passage from India to Mesopotamia and back.

Free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Indians of good education who have received training as Bacteriologists or Analytical Chemists at recognised educational institutions, preferably men who have had experience in Chemical Examination work with particular reference to water supplies and also intelligent students who have completed their courses and graduated would be eligible for consideration.

Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem overseas according to qualifications.

Written applications with copies of certificates, etc., should be sent to the nearest TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:—

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, 7, Kyd St., Calcutta.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Egmore, Madras.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Defence Yard, Masagon, Bombay.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER 38, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER Shalimar Road, Lahore.

7001

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5356

WANTED.

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN required for a large Government Office in Poona. Must be fully capable of taking charge of a Drawing Office and Staff, thoroughly conversant with all branches of a draughtsman's work including plotting, enlarging and reducing of plans and sections and taking out areas. Knowledge of Photography and developing will be a recommendation.

Permanent position. Pay Rs. 150 rising to 250. Applications, which must state age and contain full details of professional experiences, should be in own handwriting; envelope marked "Draughtsman" and addressed to:—

THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR
to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
18th December 1920.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry, Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal, Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all communications hitherto addressed to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay Port Trust, should as from January 1st, 1921, be addressed to the MANAGER, LAND and BUNDERS, Bombay Port Trust, Princes and Victoria Docks.

F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I
Manager, Land and Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust
Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 7178

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th September, 1920, will be paid at Rs. 75, per Ordinary Share and at annas 4 (5 per cent. per annum) per Preference Share of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 4 p.m., (S. T.), on week days and between 11-30 a.m., and 2 p.m., on Saturday, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 13th December, 1920.

Dividend Warrents will be issued to the Shareholders on production of Share Certificates or by applying for same in writing.

Notice is hereby further given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th December to Thursday, the 23rd December 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1920. 6488

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of about 8,000 lineal feet of sea wall from Colaba Point Northwards will be received by the Director of Development, Bombay, at his office (behind the Old Custom House) up to noon on Monday the 31st January 1921.

Copies of the form of Tender, Specification, and Contract Drawings may be obtained application from the Resident Engineer, Bac Bay Reclamation at the Development Offic on payment of the sum of Rs. 100.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed en velope marked "Back Bay Reclamation. Ten der for Colaba Contract," and addressed the Director.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LI. W. LEWIS,
Resident Engineer,
7075 Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B. Sc., Principal Ferguson College will deliver a LECTURE in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute this evening at 6-30 p.m. SUBJECT—"Number and Infinity." The Lecture is open to the public. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law will preside. 7216

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client KAKA DOSSABHOY HIRACHAND has this day revoked the power of Attorney given by him to JAMNADAS MANGOOMAL.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1920.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys for Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand. 7197

NOTICE.

WANTED—A first class HEALTH OFFICER for the Surat City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 300-20-500 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those who possess a British diploma in Public Health need apply. The appointment will in the first instance, be made on probation for a period of six months; and if he is confirmed he will have to bind himself by an agreement to serve this Municipality at least for a period of two years from the date of his confirmation. No private practic will be allowed while in service. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, previous experience if any and whether they know Gujerati language or not. Applications should reach the undrsigned on or before the 20th Jancary 1921.

RANGILDAS G. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
Surat Municipal Office,
Dated 17-12-1920. 71[illegible]

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 30th September 1920.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manu Subedar as a Director of the Company.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Narandas Pursotum and Jamnadas Dwarkadas as additional Directors of the Company.
(4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December 1920 to 8th January 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
Managing Director.
Dated 16th December, 1920. 7204

NOTICE.

DESIRABLE SEASIDE SITE.

WHEREAS it is intended that a lease of the foreshore land at Purbhadevi Road bearing N. S. No. 1673 (part) and more particularly described below, shall be sold by the Collector of Bombay by Public Auction, notice is hereby given to intending purchasers that an Auction Sale of the said plot of land will be held before the Collector of Bombay in his office in the Old Town Custom House, Fort, on Saturday the 15th January, 1921, at 12 noon.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the North of Old Purbhadevi Road, bearing part of N. S. No. 1673, measuring about 1880 square yards and bounded as follows:—

On the North:—by the Mahim Foreshore.
On the South:—by the property of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd
On the East:—by a public passage and beyond that by N. S. No. 1648.
And on the West:—by a public passag and beyond that by part of N. S. No. 1674 belonging to Mr. Dhuru.

A plan of the land can be inspected in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office on or before the date of Auction.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
December, 1920.
(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector. 7208

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on TUESDAY, the 21st December, 1920 will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be the lower gate.

On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure, as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owner not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with others cars according to the number allotted to them.

Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that, as the lower road to Government House is very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 18th December, 1920. 7190

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE.

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

CHANDRASENIYA KAYASTHA PRABHU SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD.

CENTRAL INDIA INDORE 5TH SITTING.

THE SESSION of the Conference begins on 30th and ends on 31st December, 1920. Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte, F. Z. S. Calcutta has kindly consented to preside. C. K. Prabhus are requested to send delegates and propose Subjects. Delegate fee Rs. 3 Spectators Re. 1 or annas eight. Lady delegates specially invited fee Re. 1 Lady volunteers to attend them.

SECRETARIES PARISHAD,
Nihal Pura No. 115, Indore. 7191

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1920 to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1920.
By order of the Board.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents. 7174

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL DOSSA, ESMAIL DOSSA and HUSSEIN ESMAIL, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Rehimtulla Dossa Hussein Esmail and Gulam Hussein Esmail all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder Road, and known as Plot No. 21 on the Nowroji Hill Estate, of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3178, 3179, 3181, 3182 and part of 3183 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4197, 4198, 4199, 4048 and 3632 and Street Nos. 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188; 189; 43, 44 565, 507 and 590 and containing by admeasurement 823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South East by the land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a playground on or towards the West by Dongry Street, on or towards the North by Plot No. 22 of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay and on or towards the South by First Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises now in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 20th day of December 1920.
MALVI MODY RANCHORDDAS & Co.,
7209 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED BAWA SAHEB HAKIM late of Bombay Suni Koncani Mahomedan inhabitant, living on the income of property, a widower ..... Deceased

ABDOOL KADER YAKOOB HAKIM, residing at 33, Motisha Lane, Mazagon, out of Fort, one of the nephews, and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay afore said, this eleventh day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of December, 1920.
ABDOOL KADER YAKOOB HAKIM
Petitioner-in-Person. 7200.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Article 71 of the Company's Articles of Association, the first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on 30th day of December, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chhotalal M. Kothari, Manekla Ujamshi Mulji as additional Directors.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Carsundas Tejpal and Meolji Haridas who retire by rotation but being elegible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To lowest any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated this 18th day of December 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7173

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our clients the Chairman and the other director present in Bombay of the Asiatic Machinery Stores Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given to the public that Mr. MADHAVLAL H. SHAH, who first with another person as partner was acting as provisional agent of the said Company under the name, style and firm of Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co., and then alone under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Shah & Co., left Bombay on or about the 18th November, 1920, without giving charge and has since ceased to act as agent of the said Company. In his absence the Chairman of the Board of Directors has taken over charge of all the goods, machinery, account, books, documents, vouchers, etc., of the above company lying at the office of the said company.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that none should have any dealings with the said Madhavlal H. Shah or Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co., or Messrs. Shah & Co., as agents of the said company and no payment of any moneys due to the said company should be made to the said Madhavlal H. Shah or Messrs M. Madhavlal & Co., or Messrs. Shah & Co., as agents of the said company.

The said company will not be responsible for any dealings with or payments made to the said Madhavlal H. Shah or his firm of Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co. or Shah & Co., as agents of the said company, or otherwise.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Asiatic Machinery Stores Co., Ltd. 7214

COMING! COMING!

The Great Animal Serial

The Lost City

AT

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS.

OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS

and respectfully invite them to their sumptous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.

X'MAS WEEK

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

25th December—CLEOPATRA, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring THEDA BARA.

26th December—LES MISERABLES, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.

27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.

28th December—SALOME, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring THEDA BARA.

29th December—WOMAN, (Maurice Tourneur Special Production), Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.

30th December—WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME. (Paramount Special Production), Novel by Sir Hall Caine, Featuring KATHERINE MACDONALD.

31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT. (Cecil B. Demelle's Production), Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of bales of C.P. goods motor tyres, bales of canvas, one large green canvas sheet, 6 cases boots and shoes, tomb stones, leather, books, bangles, cylinder, Moradabad brassware, scented oils, one typewriter, empty drums, English and Indian medicines, assafœtida, polo sticks, twist, copper ware, trunks and boxes, colour tins of ghee hosiery haberdashary, 50 empty petrol tins, grain, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Dec. 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AT PARSI BAZAR STREET FORT, OPPOSITE BENGALI SCHOOL.

AUCTION SALE of all the stock-in-trade Memon Latif Jamal.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Fort Parsi Bazar Street opposite Bengali School by order of Vallymahomed Abderehman Putni, Memon Sacoor Jamal Najvani trading under the name of Memon Latif Jamal who are closing their business, all the stock-in-trade of the firm including Ladys and Gent's socks, under shirts, trousers, handkerchieves, of assorted shades, ties, bows, English shirts, towels, chadars, table covers, sweaters, mufflers, lady's blouse, old and new ready clothes, thermos flasks lady's and Gent's boots, shoes, good lot of old books, etc. etc.

Goods on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

THE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND GOODWILL OF THE EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS.

By the order of Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, the Solicitors of Mr. Govindram Nandram Sagtia, the mortgagee-in-possession and on account and risk of the proprietor of the Eastern Hosiery Works, mortgagor (an insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the factory situated at Lower Parel in the compound of Assur Veerji Mills Ltd. at Sun Mill Lane, the following :—

45 machines of hosiery and tie-making, office chairs, tables, glass-door cupboards, revolving office chairs, typewriter, stools, benches, electric fitting, electric fans, an the goodwill of the said concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder Sewree, following :—

Bearing Metal, Carpenters and Blacksmith tools, steel wire sprin, Hammers, Files, Surface plates, shovels, paint grinding machines, rivet-ters tools, asbestos packing, spirit levels, coal tar, nails, hydraulic lifting ship jacks, rubber and copper sheets, pins split and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controllers (Sales), at his Office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale, Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO DYE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 45 KEGS ANILINE DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

By order of the Bank concerned :—

8 casks sulphur black, 2 casks sulphur brown, 2 casks sulphur direct-blue and dark green, 2 casks methylene blue, 6 casks fast acid blue, 3 casks brilliant acid wool red and auramine, 3 casks tartrazine, 2 casks citronine and chrome acid yellow, 1 cask azoflavine, 2 casks fast ilght, yellow, 10 casks sulphur indigo, chrysamine, sulphur cutch brown, chrome fast yellow, direct brown yellow, bismarck brown, direct saline brown.

AUCTION SALE of a Wooden Office for Removal.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auction at Rey Road, Mazagon (next to Technical Recruiting Office), on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

A large wooden structure suitable for an Office or godown for removal.

The structure is on view at the above address.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the structure will be removed within a forthnight, of the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st December, 1920.

COMING! COMING!

The Great Animal Serial

The Lost City

AT

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indiads		—
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. American Spot		12.17
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		26 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	15 38
	May	15.60
	July	15.68
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	14 66
	Mar.	14.87

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

Months.	To-day's prices
Dec.	10.96
Jan.	11.08
Feb.	11.14
March	11.21
April	11.24
May	11.27
June	11.28
July	11.29
Aug.	11.24
Sept.	11.17
Oct.	11.12
Nov.	11.09

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

M.G. Bengal, Good	7.00
" " Fully Good	7.50
" " Fully	8.00
" No. Oomra, Good	8.25
" " " Fully Good	9.00
" " " Fine	9.60
" Broach, Good	9.65
" " Fully Good	10.15
" " Fine	10.65
" Scinde, Good	6.82
" " Fully Good	7.32
" " Fine	7.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.84—6
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.96—6
April	—
May	11.01—9
June	—
July	11.07—4
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 16th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	125,800,000	Mutilated
Public Deposits ..	19,400,000 Dec.	3,000,000
Other do ..	126,100,000 Inc.	400,000
Govt. Securities ..	77,100,000 "	3,600,000
Other do ..	72,200,000	No change.
Notes and Gold ..	14,000,000 Inc.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 10% of the liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March	15.40
" " " May	15.51
" " " July	15.58
Spot Cotton at New York	15.80
" " " Orleans	14.75
Futures at New Orleans March	14.79
" " " May	14.96
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	6 9/16
Demand Bills	3.48.00
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	66

New York, Dec. 18th.

Futures at New York Mar.	15.15
Futures at New York May	15.25
" " July	15.30

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 16th.

Rentes 3%	56 1/4 X. D.
Bar Silver Spot	41 7/8
" 2 months hence	41 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Less inquiry. China and continental selling buyers satisfied. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6

Tone of Gold :—America took supplies.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day marke tloans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53 1/2
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris Francs	58.80

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£104 1/2
National Bank	£39

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 16th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£55 5/8
Victory Boards 4%	£72 5/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 16th

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Quoted	108
Argentine Quoted	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nothing doing	£25
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers Quiet	£21
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Buyers Quiet	£21
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£24

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£85
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£75 3/8
Copper Breakers	£137
Yellow Metal	£13 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	24
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	35/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	35/9

Tone :—Weak: No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/1 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 3/4d

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

Dec. 20.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach at Rs. 325 and gradually declined to Rs. 321½. It again advanced to Rs. 322½ which was the rate at 3 p.m.. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 321. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 321½ advanced to Rs. 323 and closed at Rs. 321½.

Our market for ready cotton remained as dull as ever on Saturday last. Exporters and millwalas were poor buyers. About 800 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 20th.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May 321 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March 209
Fine Oomras	March 258 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 20th.

	Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March 209
Fully Good M. G. Broach	Apr-May 322
Fine M. G. Oomras	March 256

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 20th.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	245	230	215	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	245	233	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	310	295	273	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	—	—	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	285	270	248	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	215	203	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	7,997 Bales
Wheat	7,140 Cwts.
Linseed	879 "
Rape, etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	2,100 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	171 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	1,078 "
Myrabollams	337 "
Cottonseed	10,749 "
Mowraseed	3,016 "
Gram	1,630 "
Jowar	983 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	103 "
Bajree	3,902 "
Coal	1,003 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/12.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 105/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5-1/8.
D. D. on London 1/5-3/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/6.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 406.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 451.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.51.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 58.80
London Silver spot D. 41.
London Silver forward D. 41.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The market for jute shares opened steady. Kamarhattys advanced to 945, and fell away suddenly to Rs. 916, then recovered about ten points, and closed at about Rs. 894. The business passing done chiefly in this stock. Coal shares were neglected, and in the miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported, with prices ruling steady. Dunlar Cotton advanced to Rs. 468. Following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Shalgona 29-4.

Jute :—Auckland 312 s.l., Clive 256, Empire 70, Gourepore 1126, Gondalpara 1648, Howrah 42-12, Kamarhatty 894 and 950 s.l., Kanknarrah 615, Kelvin 1060-8, Lansdowne 375, Northbrook 72, Nuidea 55, Reliance 43-4.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United 9-6, Bank of Bengal 1760 and 1765 s.l., Bengal Paper 88, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-4, British India Corporation 10-8, Central Provinces Cement 8, Dunbar Cotton 468, Ganges Rope 21-8, Hatirkool Oil 10-4, Howrah Amta Railway (deb) 91, Hume Pipe 12-6, Indian Galvanizing 10, Kesoram Cotton 14-12, Karnani Industrial Bank 2-8, discount, Karshall Son and Coy. 9-4, Madan Theatres 10-8, New Pioneer Sugar 9-3, Pioneer Sugar 11-12, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 20, Shohdara Delhi Railway 99 cum divd., Steel Products 13-8 cum. divd., Tata Industrial Bank 4 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 25.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 51-12. War Bonds 1925 and 1928 was quoted at Rs. 97-4 per cent.

Exchange :— Bank Telegraphic one shilling four thirteen-sixteenths pence and Demand Bills one shilling four seven-eights pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 20.

S S Baroda, Fitt, Busreh.
S S Vita, Baldock, Southempton.
S S Barpeta, Slighthem, Busreh.
S S Huntspill, McNeill, Constantinople.
S S Orseolo, Melis, Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Polglass Castle, Hugh, Antwerp.
S S Hellenes, Lee, Manchester.
S S Baroda :—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain W A Fitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Vita :—The B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain W H Baldock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southempton, with troops.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain S S Slighthem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Huntspill :—The steamer Huntspill, 5440 tons, Captain G B N McNeil, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople, with troops.

S S Orseolo :—The V S N Co's steamer Orseolo, 2764 tons, Captain E Melis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

S S Polglas Castle :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Polglas Castle, 2967 tons, Captain E G Hugh, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Hellenes :—The J F Co's steamer Hellenes, 2629 tons, Captain Edward Lee, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Manchester, with a cargo of manganese ore.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 20th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ahmedi	P Gulf	22/12	E S N Co
O & R Ischia	Genoa	1/1	M Italiana
D Halesins	Colombo	22/12	J F & Co
G Ferrara	P Gulf	21/12	S W & Co
G Rosario (Boats)	N F	N F	Graham & Co
K Karachi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Pongally	Philadelphia	31/12.	Graham & Co
P Ranee	Rangoon	N F	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	Karachi	21/12	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	Bhownagar	18/12	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhownagar	22/12	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponnani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	Mangalore	20/12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Siam Maru	Kobe	20/12	O S Kaisha
2 Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
3 Varela	Basra	23/12	M M & Co
4 Lightning	Basra	23/12	M M & Co
5 Khoshrow	Jedda	N F	T M & Co
6 Bassano	Middlesborough	23/12	K N & Co
7. Zayani	P Gulf	21/12	P G S N Co
8 Cranfield	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Ula	Calcutta	22/12	M M & Co
15 Eastern Importer	N York	22/12	S W & Co
16 Bahrein	Aden	22/12	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Mashobra	Karachi	20/12	M N & Co
2 Zeppelin	Liverpool	16/12	D R I M
3 Polglass castle	Antwerp	21/12	K King & Co
3 Main	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Kingmoor	Liverpool	21/12	Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	N F	N F	Oddizzi & Co
7 China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8 Morvada	Antwerp	21/12	M M & Co
9 Chenab	N F	N F	M M & Co

Jetty End

9 Barpeta	Basra	24/12	M M & Co
10 Barala	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
14 Mary Horlook	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
15 Field Marshall	Suez	16/12	D R I M
15 Baroda	Basra	N F	M M & Co
16 Huntspill	N F	N F	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 20.

S S China for London :—1000 cwts myrabollam, K Bhagvandas and Co; 2 cwts books, J S Puninto; 51 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Sons; 500 cwts khismiss, Waman Vishnu; 275 bundles lamb skinss, Cox and Co; 12 bales goat skin, A Jusab; 11 bales goat skin, A Abdulla and Co; 300 cwts khismiss, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S China for Middlesborough :—500 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining.

S S Eastern Importer for Barcelona :—50 bales cotton, Hirji Nemsey.

S S Ischia for Genoa :—500 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Prins Fredrick Wilham for Liverpool :—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe :—100 cwts casein, Mitsui B Kaisha; 343 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Takokiv M K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka :—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha 5 cwts bolts and nuts, Jost's Engineering Co.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama :—3 bundles ruttan, D Moraham and Sons.

S S Morwada for Antwerp :—4000 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5760 cwts mowra seed, 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Morwada for Hamburg :—66 cwts tamarind, 16 cwts beex wax, G A Hawa.

IMPORT.

Dec. 20.

S S Ischia from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana :—379 cases cotton goods, 13 cases paper, 15 cases woollen goods, 10 cases 60 casks colour, 5 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases glue, 25 cases phonographs, 1 case silk goods, 11 cases caps, 36 cases butter, 6 cases umbrella cloth, 250 cases 250 casks 7366 pieces flooring tiles, 40288 pieces marble tiles, 300 cases brandy, 304 bags almond, 1168 bags loaf sugar.

S S Dogra from Java, Agents Turner Morrison :—495 drums arrack, 1268 bags coffee, 4489 bags sugar 105 cases tea, 1 case quinine, 334 cases poonac.

S S Bahrein from Aden, Agents British India Steam Navigation Company :—20 bags coffee, 26 jottas baithraw, 18 bags gum, 40 bundles iron, 100 bundles saji khar, 21 boxes specie.

S S Barala from Basra, Agents B I S N Co :—12 boxes 24 bundles zira, 1920 bundles wet dates.

A serious fire broke out in Sudder Bazar Lucknow, early Saturday, morning, in the shop of a general merchant.

Mr. W. E. Lowry I.C.S. is appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner Rangoon, vice Mr. Arbuthnot proceeding on leave.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Little & Co., Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN CHAMBER.)

1945-20—Matu J & M, Morarji Vagji a firm v. Khoja Ismail Jhimji Poonga & anr, Payne & Co.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

2133-20.—Dharamsey & Co., Wajichand Dewji & Co., Damodhar Bhasker Mantri & ors.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

C 1751-18—Mancher & N, Docral Raja & Co., a firm v. Dowji Amal Patel & anr, Ard H D & Co., Agst 1st Def. only.

Rent Suit 3420-20—Solomon & J, Rustomji Dinshaw Billimoria v. Ruttonbai Maneckji Bhesaner.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

Rent Suit 3118-20—Mehta L & Co., Merwanji M Mestry v. Jehangir M Mistry, Mans. H M & Co.

13-20—N C Dalat, Bhagwan Shivji v. Harich Doorwala, Ard H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

576-18—Madhowji K & Ch, Ramdas Khimji & Co. a firm v. Mulchand Ganeshdas and ors a firm, Tyabji D & Co., Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS

2591-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdul Kadar Haji Dawood Bawla v. Bhala Udu, Payne and Co.

2678-20—Craigie B & C, Darabsha Bomanji Dubash v. Dayal Ghella.

2636-20—Bhaishanker K & G, Dinbai widow v. Mirzamal Gajanand a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

2648-20—Payne and Co., Dwarkadas Jekisondas v. Velji Jetha.

2461-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Edulji Chimanlal & Co. a firm.

2462-20—Crawfor B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Kamrudin Rusulji.

2463-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. A. Ahmedali and ors, Dubash and Co.

2464-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Ibrahim Haroon & ors. Jamsetjee R & D.

2535-20—Crawford B & Co., Millars Timber & Troding Co. v. Nandramdas Dwarkadas a firm.

2677-20—Mirza M and M, Gangabai widow v. Mansukhbhai Bapubhai & ors, G B Pandya.

2693-20—Hiralal Th & Co., Abedealli Chandubhai Hatterwalla v. Hakimbhai Musaji Bakaswalla, Jamsetji R & D.

2713-20—Payne and Co., Anantrao Luxmanji Hatalker & ors v. Ganpat Vasudev Bhiwandeker, Bhaishanker K & G.

2737-20—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhukhandas Govindji v. Framroze J Saher & ors, Unwalla P & P, Ardeshir H D & & Co., Mans H M & Co.

2773-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Vyas Dhansharam Ramji.

2774-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Trivedi Amrutlal Harishankar.

2775-20—Tanu H & Co., Cursondas Natha Soni Chagan Madhavji.

2776-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v Bhansali Khatao Devchand.

2777-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Joshi Morarji Tulsidas.

2778-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Soni Morarji Tulsidas.

2779-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Ramji Bhagwan.

2780-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Fulchand Premji, Mulla and M.

2781-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Thakur Varamsi Ramji.

2782-20.—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Patel Sankardas Damodardas, Dastur and Co.

2783-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Venus Electric Coy., Dharamsi & Co.

2784-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. K D Brothers.

2785-20—Unwalla P & P, Hasaam Premji v. The Orient Watch Co.

2786-20—Unwalla P & P, Hasaim Premji v. Benson Cycle Co., Smetham B & L.

3275-20—Captain and V, Monji Wadji v. Mowji Premji and anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2961-19—Amin and D, Somchand Parbhudas and Co. a firm v. Ratansi Kanji a firm and ors., Mulla and M (Part Heard), Bhaishanker K & G, Payne & Co., Nanu H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

3343-20—Little and Co, Kaikhusroo Dorabji Moosa and anr v Haji Habib Haji Karani and anr Tyebji D and D, Khandwalla and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

454-20—N C Dalal, Chandulal Dharamsey a firm v Narandas Anandlal a firm (Part heard) 14-12-20.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

22 of 1919 Re Laxman Kashiram Tewari—Amarchand and M, Balwant Kashiram Tewari v Sonibai Widow of Laxman Kashiram Tewari, Patell and Ex.

5 of 1920 Re Thakar Dhanji Walji—Matu J and M, Bhagbai Widow of Walji Naranji v Thacker Bhanji and Kanji, Dharamsi and Co.

8 of 1920 Re Wasanji Madhavji—Tyabji D and Co. Pragji Dayal Hariani v Bai Mongbibai widow Motichand and D, For postponement.

11 of 1920 Re Bachubai alias Lalbai widow of Thakar R Morarji—Soonderdas and Co, Singhji Soonderji v. Batubai widow of Morarji Devji, Mirza M and M.

12 of 1920 Thaker Ramji Morarji—Soonderdas and Co Singhji Soonderji v Matubai widow of Morarji Devji, Mirza M and M.

14 of 1920 Re Dorabji Kharsetji Shroff—Ardeshir H D and Co., Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v. Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2905-20—Raghavaya N and Co. Ali Mahomed Haji Suleman and anr v Mahomed Fazal Allarakhia Shroff and Vachha.

2812-20—Amarchand and M, Goculdas Ratanji v Shivji Soonderji, Payne and Co.

3251-20—Payne and Co. Vardmas Jetsey and Co. a firm v Thakersey Shivsamal a firm, Patell and Ex.

2707-20—Mirza M and M, Raymond Iwarat firm v Captain A Mitchland Kharas and Co.

3149-20—Payne and Co, Kalidas Dharamsi and Co a firm v Kubordas Girdhardas Shroff and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3343-20—Little and Co. Kaikhusroo Dorabji Moos and anr v Haji Habib Haji and anr Tyabji D and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1924-20—Mantri and Co, Bai Pulab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtalla Alibhai, M B Chothia.

1543-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr, Khanderao L & M.

1608-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr, Khanderao L & M.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayan v Himatlal Vastachnd Dalal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1116-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

717-20—Amin and D, Jasbhai Narsidas Patell and anr v Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, Motichand and D.

1404-20—Ardeshir H D and Co. Messrs. Polsons Ld. v Messrs. S E Patell and Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

377-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Anant and Co. a firm v Messrs. Symington Cox and Co a firm, Smetham B and L.

For postponement.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi, Multan and Hissar. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect at Agra. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average at Jodhpur but is nearly normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the Central India West but is in excess at Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is above the average except on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is below normal at Deesa and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the south; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station which reports rain this morning. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula but have cleared elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in the central parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th December 1920.

The disturbance in the north has given no appreciable rain and is passing slowly eastwards. A few falls have occurred in south east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 20th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Forecast.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Sh)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	—	—	—	0.1	7.58	—1.97
Muskat	—	—	—	0.1	6.04	—2.89
Do. (Sh)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING-SECONDAY.

HANDICAPS.

FORM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPODDENT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The following are the Handcaps of Tuesday's races.

THE SUBURBAN PLATE. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Monsieur Nestor 11/4, Long Sight 10/5, Reney 9/0, Irish Field 11/0, Lesto 9/10, Chatty Hit 9-0, hina Egg 1/-13 Brandichoc 9-7 Ladavon 9/0, Reigning Star 10/12, Boyne Water 9/5, Henriette 9/0, Pomade 10/7, Ready Cash 9/6.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Misri Lal 9/8, The Square 8/7 Limtom 7-2, Cally 9/5, Dori 8/5, Ugly Gosling 7/0; Allan Brig 9/4 Fitz Clarence 8/5; Jack 7/0; St. Nathey 8/13, Gunning 8/4, Kilt 7/0, Red Quill 8/13, Porringer 8/3, Synai 7/0, Antic 8/12, Flying Wing 8/1, Quartzite 7/0; William Allenby 8/11, Hapton 7/7; Winning Way 7/0, Violinist 8/8, Lady Myra 7/4, Golden Square 8/8, Wolfram 7/3.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 1 mile.

Muscovite 9/3, Sole Bay 8/7, Synai 7/12, Limton 9/1, Dialect 8/6; Talcum 7/12; Jack 9/0, Quartzite 8/5, P. M. 7/11, Tete Montee 8/12, Ensay 8/5, Flying Dart 7/10, Poly Hopkins 8/11, Millmount 8/5, Verna 7/9, His Nibs 8/10, Eothen 8/4, Traceable 7/5, The Clown 8/10, Tiepin 8/3, Tourney 7/4, Spearwood 8/9, Gibberish 8/2, Look Out 7/3, Hereado 8/9, Galley Law 8/1, Lillie Bridge 7/2, Girton, Miss 8/7, Ballinaourra 8/0, Pont Neuf 8/7, Dehra Doon 8/0.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Little Tag 9/5, Second Sight 9/4, Picket 9/3, Feathered Life 9/2, Pick of the Bunch 8/13, Hurdy Gurdy 8/12, Idyl 8/11, Norma Stoker 8/11, Pomade 8/11, Double Win 8/11, White Bell 8/11, Barsen 8/9, Still Bett Winning Way 8/6 Irish Folly 8/5, The Whip 8/4, Carpe Dim 8/3, Dr. Sym 8/2, Motringham 8/0, Brickeen Bridge 7/13, Too Tired 7/12, Adorable 7/12, Abajala 7/11, Fine Times 7/9, Gold Mine 7/7, Simple Simon 7/6, May Lass 7/6, Chert 7/3; Well Over 7/0; Leader 7/0, Tycoon 7/0.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Elsie R 10/8, Green Pearl 10/1. Helen's Bay 10/0, Careless Girl 9/8; Fleurette 9/0; Lord Grey 8/12, Hay Horn 7/10, Phyllis D 8/8, Munderah 8/4, Little Brown Bird 7/13, Miss Twistum 7/11, Desdemona 7/10, Bachelor Girl 7/9, Wally 7/9, Baby 7/6 Cube Root 7/6, Garib 7/6, Corporal 7/0, Lowlander 7/0.

ACCEPTANCES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The following are the acceptances:—

SUBURBAN PLATE. Distance 2¼ miles.

Irish Field 11/0, China Egg 10/13, Long Sight 10/5, Lesto 9/10, Boyne Water 9/5, Rolley 9/0, Chatty Hit 9/0, Ladavon 9/0; Henriette 9/0.

CALCUTTA PRODUCE STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs.

Steel Blue 9/3, Black Top 8/7, Gipsy's Pride 8/7, Better Hope 8/7, Cultivator 8/7,

CALCUTTA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Conductor 8/7, Bubbles 8/4.

Charlie's Smile 9/1, Violinist 8/10, Star of India 8/10, Lover True 8/0, Llansinfried 8/0, Vallance 8/0, Pompano 7/12, Galway Gate 7/6.

MERCHANTS CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Cally 9/5, St. Nathey 8/13, Red Quill 8/13, William Allenby 8/11, Dori 8/5, Fitz Clarence 8/5, Gunning 8/4, Porringer 8/3, Flying Wing 8/1, Lady Myra 7/4, Limton 7/2. Ugly Gosling 7/0, Kilt 7/0, Synai 7/0.

PADDOCK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Limton 9/1, Jack 9/0, Tete Monte 8/12, Polly Hopkins 8/11, His Nibs 8/10, The Crown 8/10,0 Sole Bay 8/7, Dialect 8/6, Quartzite 8/5, Ensay 8/5, Millmount 8/5; Eothen 8/4, Tiepin 8/3, Galley Law 8/1, Dehra Doon 8/0, Flying Dart 7/10, Verna 7/9, Traceable 7/5, Tourney 7/4.

INNOVATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Elsie R. 10/8, Green Pearl 10/1, Careless Girl 9/8, Fleurette 9/0; May Morn 8/10, Phyllis D. 8/8, Munderah 8/4, Miss Twistum 7/11, Desdemona 7/10, Bachelor Girl 7/9, Wailly 7/9, Baby 7/6.

PADDOCK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Second Sight 9/4, Pick of the Bunch 8/13, Hurdy Gurdy 8/12, Idyl 8/11, Norma Stoker 8/11, Pomade 8/11, Double Win 8/11, White Bell 8/11, Barsen 8/9, Irish Folly 8/5, Carpe Diem 8/3, Dr. Sym 8/2, Brickeen Bridge 7/13, Too Tired 7/12, Abajala 7/11. Fine Times 7/8, Simple Simon 7/6, Chert 7/3, Leader 7/0,

ANNUAL REGATTA AT POONA

SECOND DAY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

The second day of the annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club saw fuller attendance than that of the first day and those who ventured on the journey and braved the dust of Kirkee roads which just now is not unlike Simoom of the desert when churned up by motor cars and gharries were rowarded by witnessing some excellent finishes in a programme of seven events got off in excellent time. This last is the feature that is as welcome as it is seldom experienced at these functions and the reflects credits on its organiser Major Paris with whose name they are associated the similar pleasant outings at this rendezvous in the prewar years. The band of Pioneers provided music and it helped to enliven the proceedings. The results were as follows:—

Junior Sculls Half Mile:—7th Heat.—Morgan beat Smith by two lengths time 3-42½.

Regimental Fours Half Mile:—3rd Sappers and Miners, 1st Lincoln Regiment, 2n Field Royal Artillery. 3rd Sappers early established lead which they increased despite fine performances of their antagonist leon by two lengths half lengths 2nd and third. Time 3 minutes 10¼ secs.

Orenham Pairs Half Mile semi-finals:—Whitehill beat Mansergh by two lengths Time 3 mins. 13¼ secs.

Junior Sculls Half Mile semi-finals:—Whitehill beat Bansergh by two lengths Time 3 mins. 57 secs.

Ladies Double Sculls 300 Yards:—Mis Graham and Miss Covernton Cox Kelly beat Miss Mell and Miss O'Brien Cox Barnes big length after race close. Time 2 mins. 30 secs.

Orenham Pairs Half Mile semi-finals:—Smith and Thompson rowed over course as their opponents Maxwell and Walker scratched.

Mixed Doubles 300 Yards semi-finals:—Miss Mell and Buchanan Mrs. Baines Co beat Miss Covernton Porter and Miss Graham Cox.

A good race in which both boats kep close together loon by length time 1/20½.

FINAL DAY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

For the final day of the annual Regatta another large and representative assembly gathered on the grounds of the Royal Connaught Boat Club at Rosherville, Kirkee, when the finals of the most of the events were decided. It provided some interesting sport and some surprises. After their easy win yesterday, in regimental fours, Sappers were strong favourites fo the service fours, but though they rowed very good race they were out distanced b Lincolns, who profitting by their experienc of the day before, rowed better stroke and timing. By their efforts at last, they won the great race by half length and another good race was provided by the finals of the Punjab Sculls and Whitehill, who was meeting Morgan had had one outing earlie in the evening. But, he, nevertheless, rowed the great race and led till near home when Morgan, by well timed effort, passed him and won by three lengths. At the conclusion of the programme, Lady Marshall gave away the prizos, the usual compliment of cheers being accorded her by those present. The results are:—

Tub Pairs, about 630 yards:—Blake and Whitehill with Mrs. Whitehill as Cox bea Ardagh and Allport with Kelly as Cox Won by 3 lengths. Time:—2 minutes

Service Fours, 3/4 mile:—Lincoln Regiment 1st, Royal Engineers 2nd R.F.A. 3rd. Close race won by half length, one length between 2nd and third. Time: 5 minutes 50 seconds.

Senior Sculls, 3/4 mile:—Gamble had walk-over as Peach scratched.

Mixed Double Sculls, 300 yards:—Mrs. Jackson and Thompson with Mrs. Ward as Cox beat Miss Mell and Buchanan with Mrs. Baines as Cox. Won by a length. Time:—1 minute 16 seconds.

Mixed Canadian Canoes, 200 yards, Round Mark:—Miss Toogood and Major Paris 1st, Mrs. Ingoldby and Major French 2nd, Mrs. Mansergh and Capt. Mansergh 3rd. Won by 3 lengths and one length between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1 minute 45 seconds.

Junior Sculls, ½ mile: Morgan beat Whitehill by 3 lengths in 3 minute and 40 seconds.

Ovenham Pairs, ½ mile:—Mill Chunch and Gamble beat Smith and Thompson by 4 lengths in 3 minutes 27½ seconds.

BOXING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 18.

The Empire Theatre was crowded on Saturday night to witness the boxing contest promoted by Mr. Albert E. Fleming. Competition was keen and the show went off with a swing. The following were the results:—

J. V. Hefferen ((8st 12 lbs) vrs. Joost (8 st 11b.). The fight was rathec spidited, but after the fourth round Joost retiring, Hefferen got the verdict.

Kenneth Judge (9st.) vrs. M. Manuk (9st. 6lbs.). Judge boxed beautifully and severly punished Manu. In the fourth round the fight was stopped and awarded to Judge.

Kid D'Silva (9st. 5lb.) vrs. C larry Neil (10st.). After two even rounds Neil gave it up and the match was awarded to D'Silva.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

Messrs. Montagus' silver report says:—The prices are somewhat erratic owing to irregularities of the Chinese ek change.

The Continent has sold freely and India considerably whilst America and China have operated both ways on different days. The undertone continues poor.

The silver market is in a parlous condition, which is due to the interplay of the eddying currents owing to the unsolid basis for the market. The trade demand throughout the world is restricted by poor business and scarcity of money. European coinage is in abeyance excepting perhaps in the United Kingdom which is at present replacing old coins by others of the lower quality. Silver at present merely counter for the eastern exchange for both China and India is in the throes of uncertainty and inclining downward.

LONDON-PARIS AIR MAIL.

AIRCO COMPANY STOPS BUSINESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec 20.

Civil aviation has encountered a hard blow by the Airco Company's abandonment of the London-Paris air mail. The service was started last year and carried five thousand passengers and thousands of mail bags.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended an Infants' Welfare Meeting at the Secretariat on the afternoon of the 20th.

The Thakor Saheb of Palitana and the Chief of Jamkhandi have arrived at Government House.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

HOUSING FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday—Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors on behalf of certain oil merchants in Bombay. Stating that their clients have been trading in vegetable oils such as sweet oils, cocoanut oils, castor oils, etc., for more than 100 years in Katha Bazar, Dabdagali and Pydhowni in Bombay; that in August 1910 notices were issued for the first time to the oil merchants intimating that their licenses would not be renewed unless oil depots were shifted to places which were not occupied as dwelling houses, the reasons assigned for the action being that the oils were inflammable and therefore dangerous to life, and that their presence aggravated fire; that after certain correspondence the refusal to renew the licenses was restricted to cases (1) of shops beneath houses, means of access to the upper floors of which was difficult and (2) of shops in an extremely insanitary condition due either to want of light or to uneven flooring; that in 1912 Mr. P. R. Cadell, the then Commissioner, visited the oil depots in Mandvi and was satisfied that they were not at all dangerous to life, but that in order to minimise any possible risk by fire, he directed the merchants to cover up with tin the pillars and staircases if any existed in the depots, which suggestion was complied with; that in August last their clients were summoned before the Police Court without any notice on the ground that they had infringed the Municipal Act by storing more than 300 gallons of vegetable oil, although for six years previously they were allowed by the Municipality to store more than 300 gallons notwithstanding the terms of the license restricting the storage to 300 gallons only; that the Solicitors representing the merchants, after several interviews with the Municipal Executive in which they had mentioned certain farts against the removal of the godowns, willingly offered to remove the godowns if suitable sites were found and requested the Municipality to help them in the matter; that the Improvement Trust offered to give a lease of land at Sewree but that it was too distant a place to go to for oil business; that the Port Trust offered to give on lease a site at Mallet Bunder but that that site was entirely beyond the means of the merchants to accept. Submitting that, from a report of Major Dickinson appended to the letter, it was seen that vegetable oil was not inflammable that they however understand that a report has been made by the officers of the Fire Brigade Department contrary to the aforesaid report.

Messrs. Kanga and Sayani therefore requested that the question of issuing licenses may be considered and that in the meantime the prosecution against their clients may be stayed pending reconsideration of the matter by the Corporation and the Commissioner or at all events pending a representation to the Government by the oil merchants to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved that the letter be recorded and Dr. D. Monte seconded the motion.

Dr. D. B. Master moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be forwarded to a committee for report.

After a short discussion Dr. Master's amendment was carried by a majority.

MUSEUM.

The Corporation also discussed a letter from the Commissioner regarding the Prince of Wales Museum. He forwarded for information of the Corporation in pursuance of their resolution No. 5761 of 1920, a letter from the Chairman. The Board of Trustees for the Prince of Wales' Museum. The letter showed that the Museum building had been vacated by the War Relief Fund Sub-Committee and that the Museum Staff of respective sections were arranging for bringing in the exhibits from various places both in and out of Bombay.

The building was not quite ready. It was believed that the decorations and alteration would be finished in about a month's time. The building would then be handed over to the Musuem Trustees by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. It was hoped that the Museum would be opened some time during the course of this year, with (1) Art, (2) Archeology, (3) Natural History Sections.

The Commercial Section (Industrial and Economic Products) could not possibly be opened till the additional wings were built for which there were at present no sufficient funds.

A portion of the existing building had been set apart for the Natural History Section and the Chairman was at present negotiating with the Honorary Secretary of the Natural History Society with a view to settle the necessary details for the management of the section and the conditions under which the Society's collection would be exhibited in the Museum. This, however, would require an amendment of the Museum Act."

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded. But he liked to know from their representatives on the Museum Board a few points cleared. One of the points was that they had been told that the Museum would be open during the year and as this year was ending now, whether the Museum was opened by this time. The second point was that he understood that large sums had been donated by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim for the commercial wing of the Museum but he could not understand as to why the Board was even yet complaining that wing could not be built for want of funds

Mr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

MORE FUNDS REQUIRED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Museum could not be opened before February or March next as some painting work was still going on in the Museum. As to the point that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim had given a large sum of money he said it was true that Sir Currimbhoy had given them three lacs of rupees. But it was not possible to build up the commercial wing with the amount alone unless somes other public spirited citizens came forward with similar donations. Sir Currimbhoy had given the amount in the good old days when building houses was cheap but now it was found that the building of their wing would require twelve to fifteen lacs of rupees. In reply to the foregoing arguments Mr. Mehta hoped the Trustees would see their way to accommodate the commercial section which was the one section Bombay was most interested in, in some other part of the Museum.

The proposition was carried.

RESIDENCE FOR COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Mehta then moved the approval of another letter from the Commissioner requesting that the Corporation may consider the desirability of erecting a residence for the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that hitherto the Commissioner had always been a Government officer and Government had been good enough to provide house accommodation for him. They were doing so in his own case at present. It was possible that in future the Commissioner might not be a Government officer and in any case he understood that it was probable that Government would not be in a position to provide accommodation for him. The larger local public bodies and commercial firms had already provided such accommodations for their chief executive officers and it was in his opinion advisable that the Corporation should take such steps. He was considering the possibilities of utilising certain Municipal land to the north-west of and below the Malabar Hill reservoir for a construction of flats for the executive engineer and also the Health officer. But he understood that it was not improbable that Government if approached by the Corporation for the purpose, would be prepared to allot a sight for a bunglow for the Municipal Commissioner on favourable terms. He therefore requested the Corporation to accord its approval to his approaching Government with the object of ascertaining whether they would agree to make available a site for a residence for the Municipal Commissioner and if so on what terms.

He said upto now the Corporation was appointing a civilian as their Commissioner and the Government was accommodating the Commissioner with their other I. C. S. officers. But now the Government found it extremely difficult to house their own officers and as the Municipal Act was amended now they might not have a civilian as Commissioner in future. So he thought that the Corporation should have a permanent house for their Corporation and the Corporation would be really profitable if they could secure the plot referred by the Commissioner.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the motion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that whenever any proposition about housing the clerks and other subordinate staff came up. The Corporation objected to them on the ground of cost. But how could they now spend big sums for accommodating the Commissioner. He did not think it would be proper to provide for the Commissioner before the poorer staff was housed.

Sir D. M. Petit said he did not disapprove of the proposition, but he suggested that extension of the Municipal Buildings on the adjoining plot which would soon be a necessity should be built in such a way so that they might use a flat on the upper floor as the Commissioner's residence. That would considerably less expensive. The Port Trust had spend three lacs of rupees for a bunglow for the chairman and he hoped the Corporation would not commit a similar mistake.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said it was not certain whether the extension of the Municipal Buildings would contain sufficient place to accommodate the Commissioner. The latter showed that the plot referred to by the Commissioner was meant to accommodate other superior officers.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said maximum pay of the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was Rs. 3,500 besides housing allowance. Compared to Calcutta their Commissioner was badly paid and badly housed. If they made the Commissioner to live in their office premises as was suggested by Sir D. M. Petit, it would he a disgrace to their city and detrimental to the health of the Commissioner.

Mr. Byramji Jijeebhoy suggested that the Corporation could under take a scheme like the one of the G. I. P. Railway company at the Cooperage where all their high officers were accommodated.

The Commissioner said the Corporation would be very well-advised if they allowed him to negotiate with the Government for the plot of land he had mentioned about. Referring D. M. Joshi's remarks he said that a scheme for housing the subordinate employees of the Corporation at Mazagaon, was lying before the Corporation for six months but they could not make time to consider it.

Eventually the proposition was carried and then the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

NATIONAL EDUCATION FUND.

BABU GOPAL CHANDER SINHA'S DONATION OF ONE LAKH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Babu Gopal Chander Sinha of Bhowanipore has made a donation of one lakh of rupees to the National Council of Education, Bengal, of which Sir Rash Behari Ghose is President, and Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri and others are members.

DARING ROBBERY AT MAZAGAON.

ONE KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.

RAID WITH FIRE ARMS ON A TEA SHOP.

There was another daring robbery at Mazagaon Reay Road—on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. As a result of this one man was killed and four others were injured. About fifteen armed men raided a teashop kept by one Amirlal Chunilal, and when a cry was raised it was heard by an Irani, Khusroe Ardeshir, who had also a tea shop a few doors away. When Khusroe ran to Amirlal's help with five of his servants he saw several men outside the shop and six or seven inside; it was dark and it was impossible to see to what class these robbers belonged. Six or seven shots were, however, fired at the rescuers and when the Irani tried to go towards the shop stealthily he was seen by the men and he was caught and taken to a distance where he was searched by them and finding nothing he was allowed to go away. In the mean time the thieves went away with about Rs. 550 worth of ornaments. Khusroe went to the Police station and informed the Police of what had taken place and the officers and men at once repaired to the scene. They found all the servants of the Irani lying on the ground with gun-shot wounds, and one of them Simon, a Christian, was found to have been seriously injured; he died in the hospital subsequently of multiple wounds on his chest wall and lungs.

The Coroner held an enquiry on the body of Simon where after taking some evidence it was adjourned.

MR. GANDHI AT NAGPUR.

READY RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived here on Saturday morning from Calcutta. The people received them warmly and Mr. Gandhi was taken in procession through the principal streets. In the evening Mr. Gandhi and others addressed a mass meeting on Non-Cooperation on the same lines which he preached at other places. On Sunday morning he addressed the students and asked them to withdraw wholesale from colleges and aided schools if the Non-Cooperation programme was acceptable to them and if they would consciously serve the country for which the sacrifice had been demanded.

On Sunday afternoon he addressed a meeting of ladies of all castes and appealed for funds which was readily responded to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali left for Raipur last evening.

MEETING OF CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee with Seth Jamanlall in the chair, for the purpose of considering and discussing the draft resolutions was held yesterday and it is understood that certain new changes hitherto unheard of in the Congress constitution were proposed and carried by a majority.

RANGOON NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18

The Local Government's resolution on the schemes for utilisation of rice control profits shows that the estimated amount is nine crores. One-fourth of it is suggested for railways, smaller amounts on improvement of the agricultural class by land banks, road communication, irrigation works, improvement of the agricultural and veterinary departments, embankments and village water supplies. An advisory committee of eighteen members, including seven Burmans with the Development Commissioner as Chairman will consider these tentative suggestions.

Sir A. K. Jamal, in the course of a speech at a Garden party, denied the suggestion that his investments in the Upper Burma land would injure the Burman cultivation, on which subject much heated discussion had taken place in recent months. He defended the necessity of a man of wealth for financing cultivators for mutual benefit.

The school and college strike situation remains unaltered.

MADRAS CIVIL SURGEONS.

SCALES OF SALARIES REVISED.

(Associated Press.)

MADIAS, Dec. 18.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a revised scale of pay, as a temporary measure, for the Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons as follows:—Civil Assistant Surgeons per mensem Rs. 200-15-350-20-450. Civil Surgeons 500-50-900. Civil Surgeons selection grade 25 per cent. of cadre Rs. 1,000. Temporary Assistant Surgeons will start on a minimum pay of 200. The Governor in Council has decided that the service of Civil Assistant Surgeons (including those promoted as Civil Surgeons) which hitherto had not been specially recognised as belonging to provincial cadre should be definitely reoragnised as constituting a provincial Branch of the Medical Department and be designated Madras Medical Service.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Farewell Address to Lt.-Col. A. Street, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The annual social gathering of the present and past students of the Indian Education Society's King George English School shall be celebrated in the school compound near the Portuguese Church at Dadar, at 4-30 p.m. to-day. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta will preside.

Lecture by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Parasipye on "Number and Infinity," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Esplanade Road, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

Steamer Mandala with outward mails of 2nd instant expected to arrive 8 a.m.

SALLE FRANCHISE.

Lecture on the French Academy by Prof. P. L. Charler, and presentation of its prize to the Salle by Monsiem G. Dutard, Consul for France, at 6-30 p.m.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

The Passport Office will be entirely closed during the Christmas holidays except on the 24th, 25th, 30th and the 31st December, 1920.

POSTAL NOTICES.

With immediate effect the Street Letter Boxes in the (Fort) G. P. O. Delivery area will be regularly cleared at the following hours:—7-30 a.m.; 11-0 a.m.; 1-30 p.m.; 5-0 p.m.

With effect from the 22nd December, 1920, all the delivery centres will be closed in the (Fort) G. P. O. Delivery area, and house-to-house delivery will be made from the G. P. O. by postmen.

Registered letters and parcels will be delivered and money orders paid as usual at the G. P. O., to addressees any payees calling for their articles. It will, however, be possible to make a house-to-house delivery of these articles also shortly.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The Special General Board meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant instead of Tuesday the 21st inst as per Agenda already issued.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 21st December 1920, at 6-15 p.m.

AGENDA.

1. Proceedings of the previous meeting.
2. Collector Bombay Suburban District's letter No. E. & T. 2 of 15th December 1920, intimating that Mr. Bandivc cannot be partially deputed as Appellate Officer but can be solely appointed to the post on the following salary:—

Pay	Rs. 375
Local allowance ...Z.....	Rs. 125
Conveyance allowance	Rs. 35
Total Rs.	535

and requesting that the decision of the Municipality may be communicated to him.

3. G. B. Res. No. 4 of 13-11-20 deciding to join the District Cadre of Compounders with the Civil Surgeon Thana's reply No. M. E. D. 3 of 30-11-1920 enquiring whether the Municipality accepts the conditions specified in G. R., G. D. No. 3377 of 1-7-1909.

4. San. Com. Res. No. 7 of 30-11-20 raising the pay of the posts of the San. Inspector and Sub-Sanitary Inspector to Rs. 100-10-150 and 75-5-100, respectively and requesting G. B.'s sanction and Government contribution towards their pay on the revised scales.

5. Collector of Thana's No. X. A. D. 7 of 7-10-1920 requesting to appoint three members on the Excise Advisory Committee.

The following papers will be laid on the Table.

(i) G.B., G.D. No. 10945 dated 26-10-20 reviewing the Municipal Administration Reports for the year, 1918-1919.

(ii) Sch. Com. Res. No. 1 of 26-10-20 submitting for information quarterly statement of new admissions in Primary Schools during the quarter ending 30-9-1920.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BYE ELECTION.

As Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and of the Indian Legislative Assembly; and as under rule 14 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Rules his election to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay is void. The Governor of Bombay, under the provisions of the said rule, is pleased to call upon the Central Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency to elect a member in the said vacancy before the 8th day of February 1921.

The local Government is pleased to fix the following dates and hours in respect of the said elections:—

4th January 1921—12 noon, Nominations of candidates (Regulation III 2 (1)).

5th January 1921—12 noon, Scrutiny of nomination papers (Regulation III 4 (1)).

27th January 1921—8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., Voting [Regulation IV 4 (1)].

5th February 1921 12 noon, Counting of votes [Regulation VI 1 (1)]

MR. MURLIDHAR'S WITHDRAWAL.

NOT FOR NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

The Non-Co-operators in Sind have made a great capital out of the withdrawal from election of Mr. Murlidhar, President of Saikarpur Municipality and Chairman of Education Society. The withdrawal took place on the eve of election, and was declared to be in response to the appeals made by the Sind Non-Co-operators. Mr. Murlidhar now writes to the "Daily Gazette" that he withdrew his candidature for the western Sind non-Mahomedan constituency, on the night previous to election, for causes which had no connection with Non-Co-operation. He states that he has been against Non-Co-operation from the outset, and believes it will do great harm to the political, social and economic progress. He especially condemns the movement against the education of boys, and declares that the remedy for any shortcomings in the aided schools, lies in altering the curriculum and not boycotting the institutions. As for the high school at Shikarpur, controlled by the Education Society, of which he is Chairman, and, which receives Government grant, there has been absolutely no interference on the part of the Government officers with Indian management.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December, 21, 1920.

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

There is a good saying that "he who pays the piper must also call the tune." But this is far from being the case at present with what is known as the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. People sometimes loosely talk of the British Congress Committee, which is erroneous. We would therefore emphasise the distinction, and ask the readers to note that the British Committee with its headquarters in London is a branch of the Indian National Congress, maintained by the Congress, and therefore *subordinate* to the Congress. In practice, however, the case is otherwise, and in the past the British Committee has acted in all matters as though it were an independent organisation, cooperating with the Congress occasionally, but ignoring its existence in all other respects. It will be remembered how when Mr. H. S. L. Polak was in charge of "India," the organ of the British Committee, and before the recasting of the Committee itself by the delegation of the Indian National Congress, the views of the Congress were ignored, and the policy adumbrated by the conference of the Congress seceders was advocated. It was also not a rare thing that under Mr. Polak's editorship, "India" occasionally let itself go against the Congress "Extremists". Inspite of all that, the Congress had to contribute towards the maintenance of the British Committee and its organ "India". Under its constitution, which was devised at a time when political feeling in the country was still in a nascent condition, the Congress had no alternative, however much it disapproved of the policy of the British Committee and the conduct of the newspaper "India". One of the Articles of the Congress, viz., Article 28, reads thus:—

"The Reception Committee of the Province, in which the Congress is held, shall remit to the British Committee of the Congress, through the General Secretaries of the Congress, half the amount of the fees received by it from Delegates, subject to a minimum of Rs. 3.000 (three thousand.)"

There is no other provision in the whole of the Congress constitution, which defines the exact relations of the British Committee to the parent body, nor is it shown anywhere that the latter has any control over the expenses or the doings of the British Committee. For a long time it has been recognized that the present position is very unsatisfactory and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution, has failed to tackle with the problem. On the contrary, its proposal, if accepted, will not only perpetuate the existing anomaly but will add to it in so far as it is recommended that any deficit in the working of the British Committee should be made good by the All-India Congress Committee. This is putting a premium on extravagance and reckless expenditure of Congress funds, without providing any control by the All-India Congress Committee. The Sub-Committee's recommendation (Article 19) reads as follows:—

"The Reception Committee shall hand over to the All-India Congress Committee half the delegation fees immediately after the termination of the Congress session, ordinary or extraordinary, and this amount shall be remitted by the All-India Congress Committee to the British Congress Committee within one month of the Congress session. The balance remaining with the Reception Committee after meeting all the expenses shall be handed over to the All-India Congress Committee within three months of the termination of the session. *If the amount of half the delegation fees is not sufficient to defray the expenses of the British Congress Committee the All-India Congress Committee shall make adequate provision for the same from its own funds.*" (Our italics.)

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Sub-Committee's proposal was considered a great length, and there was a concensus of opinion among the members that this could not be allowed and that if the Congress made itself responsible for financing the British Committee, then the latter should be made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Congress, that it should be responsible to the All-India Congress Committee not only for its expenditure but also for its doings, that it could have no discretion whatever but must carry out the policy of the Congress without demur. Every businessman will endorse the opinion of the Provincial Committee that the last word regarding the maintenance of the British Committee and its activities should rest with the All-India Congress Committee, and that the British Committee like every other component part of the Congress should be open to criticism by the Congress. Otherwise, there is no saying what the British Committee might or might not do. If the Sub-Committee's recommendation is accepted, the effect of it would be to insure the British Committee against all its expenses, and not only so but also to give it an ascertainable source of income from each Congress session in the shape of half the delegation fees,—an amount which in these days is not inconsiderable,—whether it can expend it or not, whether it remains active or idle. It is only right that this anomalous position should be done away with once for all, and that the powers of control over the British Committee which vest in the present body should be clearly defined. The amendment, which was adopted at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, provides for it in a very effective manner, and deserves to be quoted here:

"The Reception Committee shall through the Provincial Congress Circle or Committee in which the Congress was held, remit half the delegation fees to the All-India Congress Committee not later than two weeks after the termination of the Congress session, ordinary or extraordinary, to form the Congress Fund;

"That the All-India Congress Committee shall out of this Fund, sanction at its first meeting such amount as it may think necessary for the British Committee, and earmark the balance for the furtherance of Congress propaganda."

The amendment has certain decided advantages over the proposal of the Sub-Committee. It makes clear the position of the British Committee in relation to the Congress. It makes the Provincial Congress Committee responsible in the first instance for the realisation of half the delegation fees at a Congress session from the Reception Committee, and remitting the amount to the All-India Committee within a definite period. It also makes the British Committee realise its subordinate character, and the fact that its income is contingent in future on its satisfying the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress that it is properly carrying out the policy of the latter. The British Committee will have perforce to submit beforehand to the All-India Congress Committee its budget estimates every year and obtain the sanction of the Congress executive. Of course, any such estimate is bound to be a rough one, but all the same it gives an opportunity to the Congress executive of effectively criticising the financial proposals of the British Committee and approving or rejecting them, and allocating only such sums as may be considered necessary for enabling it to carry out its work efficiently and economically. The Provincial Committee's amendment ought therefore to find ready acceptance among Congress men, who disapprove of the present anomalous state of affairs. If Article 19 is accepted in the form in which it has been amended by the Bombay Committee, it will go far to remove the existing complaints about the unsatisfactory working of the British Congress Committee, and enable the latter to become directly responsible to and really representative of the Congress. It will perhaps be urged that since its reconstitution, the Committee has fallen into line with the policy of the Congress, and that under Miss Normanton, and its present editor, Mr. Syud Hossain, the policy of "India" has been in conformity with that of the Congress. Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., the present Chairman of the Committee, has also declared unequivocally that the policy of the Congress is their policy. As Mr. Parikh, the acting chairman, is reported to have reminded a press representative, Mr. Spoor "gave the (British) Committee to understand before he left for America that he would not oppose any policy which expressed the deliberate conclusions of the National Congress." That much can always be expected, we feel confident, from a man of Mr. Spoor's undoubted international leanings, and even the present members of the Committee, we are glad to be told, "loyally accept the Non-Co-operation resolution passed at the last special session." But is that enough? The personnel of the Committee may be changed, and unless there is some definite provision to the contrary in the constitution of the Congress, it will be open for the British Committee once more to flout the Congress at their convenience. An issue of even far greater consequence is involved in the spending of the national moneys without, as of right, being called upon to render accounts. The proposal that has now been made does not imply any want of confidence in the present members of the Committee in London, but really aims at a proper determination of the Committee's relations with the Congress.

"BRITISH" JUSTICE!

Having regard to the absolutist character of the regime of Sir R. Craddock, it would have been vain to expect that the victims of bureaucratic wrath like the Editor and the Printer of the "Rangoon Mail," once having got into the iron clutches of officialdom in Burma, would come out unscathed. The conviction of both the victims was almost foregone conclusion and though an appeal lies to the Chief Court we may be pardoned for being somewhat pessimistic with regard to the outcome of such an appeal. The Executive having once scented "sedition," the terms of the Section 153 A. I. P. C. are too vague and the net of the powers of the Executive too wide for the victims of these press prosecutions to escape without injury, however innocent they may be. Nevertheless, we trust justice will be vindicated for the Appellate Court. The fact that all the "articles" objected to were mere extracts from such respectable journals as the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Asian Review" did not count with either the prosecution or the Magistracy. This is, of course, apart from the all-important fact that the articles were in themselves unobjectionable from any point of view except that they exposed the truth. The cross-examination of Mr. Mangle, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, who initiated the prosecution, revealed an amazing incapacity to distinguish between editorial articles and mere extracts from other journals and his objection to headlines was touching in the extreme.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

We heartily welcome the news that the Moderates of Nagpur, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Sir B. K. Bose and others, have decided to join the Nagpur Session of the Congress, in view of the momentous issues involved in the proposed changes in the constitution and creed of the Indian National Congress. It is a hopeful sign and we trust the Moderate leaders of the other provinces will follow the excellent example set by Sir Gangadhar and others. We all have differences of opinion—and the world will be too monotonous to live in without them—but let those differences be settled in a spirit of compromise without the sacrifice of the essentials of the nation's demand, in a true brotherly spirit. The goal of national emancipation is one, and where the aim of all is the salvation of the Motherland it seems to us that differences, whatever they are, should not prove insuperable. This is not the time nor the place to make a long dissertation on the good results that would accrue from a combination of the nation's talents and we have every hope that the example set by the Moderate leaders of Nagpur will be followed by their brethren in the cause all over the country.

Notes of the Day.

Divide and Rule.

Lord Willingdon is known to be among the aspirants to the Viceroyalty, but the way in which his lordship is proceeding with the reorganisation of the Executive Council and the Ministry of Madras is hardly calculated to inspire confidence either in his lordship's fitness for the responsible post or in the prospects of success of the Reform Scheme. The correspondence, now published, between the Governor of Madras and Sir Theagaraya Chetty, makes it clear that the bureaucratic game of *divide et impera* has lost none of its attractions at least for the Madras official hierarchy. Lord Willingdon's offensive reference to "the leader of the winning party" and his anxiety to confine the selection of his Ministers to this so-called party to the exclusion of all other sections of the population, shows that there has been very little change in the angle of vision of Lord Willingdon and his advisers. What does his lordship mean by referring to the non-Brahmins as the "winning party"? The non-Brahmins form a majority of the population in the Presidency and were bound to send in a majority of non-Brahmin Councillors. But to describe this section of Hindus as a political party is both wrong and offensive. There is a "party" of the reactionary *Justice* junta, who have been preaching a class-war against all Brahmins and Congressmen and politicians in general, but they are as far from being leaders of the entire non-Brahmin community of the Madras Presidency as Lord Willingdon is of the Liberal Party. Lord Willingdon, instead of holding the balance even between the different sections of the population and trying to eliminate class hatred, openly pats the leader of the *Justice* junta on the back and invites the latter to nominate two Ministers from among his following! No wonder there is bitter disillusionment among the "Co-operationists" of Madras.

Pariahs Again.

An Indian correspondent writing from Tabora, Tanganyika Territory, describes the hardships of some of our countrymen employed in the workshop of the Tanganyika Railways. He sends a list of 26 Indians whose agreements with the management of the railways to work for a period of 18 months expired in October last. The agreement provides for immediate release from service and a free passage to India. But, says our correspondent, though these men have been repeatedly requesting their employers that they may be sent back to India, the latter pay no heed at all to their request. After waiting for a month, they ceased work on the 18th of November. On that day when they went to see the General Manager of the Railways, the only response they got from him was a threat that they would be dispersed by the police! Our correspondent says that these time expired men have no other means of livelihood except their wages earned when in employ. Every day that they are compelled to remain in Tanganyika means a drain on their slender resources. We do not know if it is the intention of the employers to starve these men into entering into a fresh agreement, which they are disinclined to do. Such a course would be most dishonourable. Since the agreement with the men provides for a free passage to India on the termination of 18 months' service, the management are clearly guilty of a breach of contract. We hope the attention of the Government of India will be drawn to this matter and that they will be able to render prompt relief to our countrymen in Tabora.

M. Clemenceau.

It may not be generally known in India that M. Clemenceau, the ex-French Premier who is now on a tour in this country, is a great journalist. He was till recently the editor of a Paris newspaper "L'Homme Libre," or "The Free Man." During the first part of the war, M. Clemenceau altered the name of his paper to "L'Homme Enchaine" or "The Bondman," in protest against the rigours of the censorship. According to a Paris message appearing in the mail papers to hand, "L'Homme Enchaine" has now been sold and the former Premier telegraphed, while he was in Java, that he did not intend to resume his function as editor when he returned from his tour in the East. M. Clemenceau told a press representative the other day that he had excluded politics from the purview of his Eastern peregrinations. To inquisitive minds, the voluntary political oblivion which this "Tiger" of France has sought is not without significance. It seems as though there is more than meets the eye behind the visit. His statement, coupled with an obviously inspired statement by Reuter prior to the "Tiger's" departure on his tour, lends colour to the doubts entertained regarding the real nature of his visit. Reuter cabled at the time that the ex-French Premier on whose intercession a settlement had been arrived at between Lord Milner and the Egyptian delegation, was going to study the conditions in the East for the British Government. The statement remains uncontradicted to this day. And small wonder if, in spite of M. Clemenceau's laconic statement the other day, there are "unbelievers" in this "Land of the Rupee."

Seeing "Red".

In the course of his inspiring address to the student world of Bombay, Mr. Andrews narrated some incidents from personal experience illustrative of the atmosphere of servitude and suspicion in which students in this country are compelled to live. Here is a typical incident which will show that Mr. Andrews has not been exaggerating the facts:

Meerut, Dec. 13.—Mr. Plomer, headmaster, Government High School, has issued a written order prohibiting the use of what are known as Gandhi caps made of white coarse cloth by students in his school on pain of being expelled. The order has led to a great deal of excitement in the student community and the public and is highly resented as interfering with the students' mode of dress. The students resolved to attend the school with caps on in spite of the order. Rai Saheb Pandit Sita Ram has addressed a letter to the headmaster to reconsider the order and convene a meeting of the School Advisory Committee, of which he is a member, to hold a consultation.

If the headmaster had left the students alone, they would have either got over the novelty of the cap after a while, or would have continued to wear the head-dress permanently, in either of which cases no harm would have been done. The cap made as it is of cheap coarse cloth, but thoroughly decent looking, entails no extravagance on the part of the students, but rather the reverse and its use should have been hailed by the teacher as promoting habits of simplicity and economy among the youth. But this over-loyal and officious teacher sees "red" in the cap, for patriotism is a crime in his eyes and anything connected with Mahatma Gandhi is *anathema maranatha* to him. It is very likely he has not seen Mr. Gandhi or read any of his speeches or his writings. But it is enough that officialdom cries "tobah" at Mr. Gandhi's name. The headmaster's officiousness has landed him in a very perplexing situation, from which he is sure to emerge a sadder but wiser man.

Wisdom from Nabha!

No one, including his own subjects, takes an Indian Chief seriously when he airs his views on British Indian politics. We doubt whether even officialdom, which takes particular care to have such views advertised broadcast, believes in their sincerity or originality. No doubt, it does attach some value to these airings as a means of hoodwinking the ignorant and the illiterate who imagine all wisdom and might to be concentrated in the wealthy and the aristocratic. No importance need, therefore, be attached to the vapourings of the Ruler of Nabha, delivered specially for the delectation of his guest, Sir Edward Maclagan. The days are past when because an individual is born heir to a gadi one should expect pearls of wisdom, especially political wisdom, to fall from his mouth. His Highness exhorts the Sikhs to remain loyal and to stand by their religious teachings, but we are sure the Sikhs are fully aware of their duty in these matters. Their attitude during the recent elections has demonstrated that they fully realise their duties though, perhaps, not exactly in the manner the Ruler of Nabha wishes. If the Ruler of Nabha were wise he would better hold his own counsel, till at least he and the Indian politicians he criticises are on the same platform or meet in the same Council Chamber.

HOME RULE BILL IN COMMONS.

DEBATE ON LORDS' AMENDMENTS

MR. DEVLIN'S MOTION LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 20.

The House of Commons to-day discussed the House of Lords' amendments to the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Devlin moved that the House decline to proceed with the matter till the Government had clearly stated its Irish policy.

Mr. Bonar Law replying again emphasised that the Government's policy was to break the murder conspiracy and to give the largest possible measure of self-government consistent with fairplay to different sections in Ireland and security of the United Kingdom. Within those limits there was room for much goodwill.

Sir Donald MacLean and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, were of the opinion that Mr. Bonar Law's speech and the recent letters of Mr. Lloyd George indicated that the Government meant considerably to enlarge the Bill when they thought the conditions were favourable. Both the speakers therefore declared it would be a waste of time to enact the Bill. They urged the Government frankly to state its policy.

Sir Edward Carson said that the Government must proceed with the Bill.

Sir Worthington Evans indicated the Government's attitude towards the House of Lords' amendments. The Government accepted the principle of establishment of Senates for South Ireland and North Ireland but insisted upon the Irish Council as originally proposed in the Bill and rejected the House of Lords' proposal that the Council should consist of seven Senators and thirteen members of Commons from both Parliaments.

Mr. Devlin's motion was rejected by 195 votes to 38.

INQUIRY INTO NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANCE OF VIEW-POINT OF COLONIES

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. P. A. Hurd suggested that the witnesses at the Imperial Defence Committee's inquiry into the question of new naval construction should include persons possessed of special knowledge of the Dominions' view point in naval defence.

The Premier replied that that was very important because he hoped that the Dominions would take a fair part in any naval construction in future. (Cheers.)

TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE TO P. W. D. OFFICERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

Replying to Mr. Bennett Mr. Montagu said he had seen copies of memorials from the members of the Public Works Department recruited in India complaining of the restriction of the technical allowance to the members recruited in England. He must reserve decision on the subject until he had received originals from the Government of India with their comments and opinions. He had asked the Government of India to expedite their communication.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES IN NEW DELHI.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Major Glynn asked whether it was intended to permit the new works, for exammple the triumphal arches, to be built in new Delhi until all the work begun had been completed and bitter transit facilities had been provided.

Mr. Montagu replied that it rested with the Government of India to decide the order in which works should be carried out. He promised to communicate the question to the Government of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

MINISTER OF LABOUR'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 20.

Replying to the Labour deputation with reference to prevailing distress, through unemployment the Minister of Labour after reviewing the Government's measures to provide work said they could extend no hope of relief measures as the Government's policy was not to revive system of donations for civilians. It preferred to co-operate with the local authorities in providing work for which grants had been made.

LABOUR OPPOSED TO DILUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

The Labour Deputation that interviewed the Minister of Labour with reference to unemployment showed clearly that it was absolutely opposed to dilution. It suggested therefore useful Government work and Government grants to the local distress committees and other relief works. Another remedy suggested by Mr. O'Grady M.P., was re establishment of trade with Russia.

SINN FEINERS AGAIN.

A PATROL AMBUSHED.

FOUR KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 20.

A hundred armed men ambushed patrol of eight police this morning at Kilcommon, County Tipperary, kiling four and seriously wounding one.

FATHER DOMINIC ARRESTED.

DUBLIN PRIORIES RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

The crown forces to-day raided priories in Dublin and arrested Father Dominic, chaplain to ex-Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. McSwiney. The priests were turned out of bed in the monastery and the apartments were searched, but the attitude of the forces was most respectful.

DUTIES OF THE LEAGUE.

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec. 20.

A Geneva message to "The Times" says that the Assembly of the League has unanimously agreed that it is preferable that the League should undertake the duties with regard to the collection of data and settlement of disputes entrusted to Holland under the Opium Convention and proposes that the Council should appoint an Advisory Committee, which shall report to Council three months before each assembly of the League for submission to the Assembly.

It is requesting the Dutch Government to invite a concurrence of the States, who ratified or may ratify the Opium Convention while the Council is authorised to take on Committee as a member or assessor representative of any country concerned in the traffic with a special invitation to the United States.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

UNANIMOUS ADMISSION OF ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day admitted Albania to membership, but refused the applications of Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Lichtenstein. Lord Robert Cecil in advocating the admission of Albania said it was an excellent opportunity to assist to reestablish order in the Balkans. The Christian nations must show their sympathy with the Mahomedan people of Albania. Fisher (Great Britain) on behalf of the majority of the commission, abandoned the opposition and pointed out that all states round Albania were members. Sir Syed Ali Imam, India, declared that the admission would unite the Cross and the Crescent and make great impression. The admission was unanimous.

NOT TO BE ADMITTED TO LEAGUE.

DECISION ABOUT ESTHONIA, LATVIA LITHUAINA AND GEORGIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec. 20.

Geneva.—After prolonged discussion in which Mr. Fisher and Lord Robert Cecil participated the Assembly of the League has decided not to admit Ethanna, Latvia, Lithuania and Georgia to the League, as they have not yet complied with the conditions of the Covenant but they will be permitted to participate in the mechanical organisation of the League.

AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION AND THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

Lt.-Col Sleeman, Secretary of the Australian Aero Club, lecturing in London on the possibilities of air services with the Dominions said that it seemed imperative that an air transport should be run in conjunction with the existing transport organisations. It could never be more than a high speed adjunct to the railway and shipping services. He predicted a ten-day airship service between England and Australia in the near future.

Mr. Chalmers Mitchell expressed the opinion that commercial aviation was a greater necessity to the Empire than to any other country. He enlarged upon the possibilities of bringing the Dominions' statesmen closer together.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death of Mr. Neville Priestly, Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company is announced.

Colonel H. O Parr I. A. has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King Indian Establishment, vice Colonel Fitz J. M. Edwards I. A., retired.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

ADMIRALTY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

LORD JELLICOE'S TRIBUTE TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m Dec. 20.

Despatches in connection with the Battle of Jutland are published by the Admiralty in a volume of six hundred pages and include Lord Jellicoe's description of the battle, and the narratives of the squadron commanders. Lord Jellicoe's covering despatch dated 18th. June 1916 says, he did not feel any anxiety at the advanced position of Lord Beatty's force, because of its superior gun power and speed. Admiral Beatty adopted the only possible course when he sighted the enemy battle cruisers by engaging them and endeavouring to keep between the enemy and his base. A disturbing feature of the battle-cruiser action was the fact that five German battlecruisers which were engaging six British battlecruisers supported by long range fire from four Queen Elizabeth's were able to sink Queen Mary and the Indefatigable. The facts contributing to the British losses were indifferent armour protection and disadvantage regarding light, but the German gunnery in the early stages was of the highest standard. German night-time organisation was very good and their system of recognition of signals was excellent, while ours was practically nil. Their searchlights also were superior.

Lord Jellicoe pays a tribute to the flag officers' handling of the fleet and says a feature of the action was the number of torpedoes which crossed the line without effect, except as regards Marlborough. All were avoided by skilled handling and Marlborough herself evaded seven. The volume includes the German Admiral von Scheer's report. He says the decisive factor in the success which he claims was the both directly and indirectly long-range heavy armament of larger vessels, which caused the greater part of the known losses inflicted on the enemy and enabled flotillas successfully to attack the main fleet. Von Scheer concludes that the large warship, battleship and cruiser, remains the foundation of sea power and should be further developed.

GERMAN TACTICS DISCUSSED.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

In his covering despatch Lord Jellicoe says German tactics were those which had always been anticipated. The enemy's "turn away" under cover of destroyers is the most difficult move to counter. Admiral Sturdee assisted me greatly in studying this movement and in devising a counter-movement, but there is no real counter; nothing but ample time and speed can be the answer. This means that unless fleets meet early day, it is most difficult, if not impossible, to fight an action to the finish. The enemy on this occasion did not expect to find our whole fleet present. The enemy had no time to lay a prepared mine area and not much time to place submarine although many were present. It is unlikely in future actions that we shall be so favoured and the element of time will, therefore, be still more important. It might actually be necessary to delay purposely close action on account of the possibilities afforded by mine and submarine of laying a trap on a large scale, and this possibility will increase as the enemy submarines increase. The results of the action, particularly the knowledge of the unexpected speed of the enemy's third squadron must influence our future tactics. It will not be advisable, for instance, to place the fifth battle squadron in a position removed from support.'

BEATTY'S FAMOUS SIGNAL.

An interesting point in the despatches is the disclosure of the fact, that it was the Admiralty that received the information that the German fleet was coming out and ordered the fleets to sea on the afternoon before the battle. Admiral Jellicoe fixed the rendezvous for the three separated beets at two next after noon. Admiral Beatty's famous signal was not as variously reported "Follow me and we have got them cold" but "I submit that the van of the battleships follow the battlecruisers and we can then cut off the whole of the enemy's battle fleet." On receipt of this Admiral Jellicoe signalled "Second battle squadron follow our battlecruisers." Admiral Beatty's signal was timed 7/50 p.m. in the evening, not as previously reported nearer 7/15 p.m. which was the crisis of the battle. Admiral Jellicoe's order to the battle squadron was telegraphed at 8/10 p.m. Admiral Beatty was meanwhile pushing ahead to keep touch with the enemy fleet, but only saw them at rare intervals, finally losing touch at 8/40 p.m. It appears, that after Admiral Jellicoe had decided not to engage capital ships at night, his flotilla leader signalled that he had sighted the enemy's battleships, but this signal was not received by the Iron Duke owing to wireless interference and von Scheer escaped.

THE CABINET AND BUILDING OPERATIVES.

GOVT. PROPOSALS DECLINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

It is announced that the unions affiliated to National Federation of Building Operatives have decided not to accept Government's invitation to discuss the final propdsals of the Cabinet, for absorbing fifty thousand ex servicemen in building trades. The "Daily Chronicle" hints that if this attitude is maintained, Government may embark upon a direct building scheme.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

MR. P. T. CHANDRA GETS 4 MONTHS

From Our Correspondent.
RANGOON, Dec. 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which Mr. P. T. Chandra, Editor "Rangoon Mail" and Mr. A. Iyer, printer and publisher stood charged under section 153 (A) I. P. C. Mr. Chandra was sentenced to four months and Mr. A. Iyer to two months, both simple imprisonment. Application for bail to the Chief Court is being made. Great indignation prevails.

The Court corridors and streets were thronged by multitudes of Indians.

BOTH RELEASED ON BAIL

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT FILED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Dec. 20.

Messrs. Chandra and Iyer were released on bail, this afternoon. The appeal is filed.

MESSAGE TO MR. CHANDRA.

On the receipt of the news of conviction the following telegram was despatched to Mr. Tyebji, Managing Director. "Rangoon Mail", Rangoon:—

"Rejoice at honour reserved to Chandra to suffer in cause of Freedom."

(Sd.) PICKTHALL.
BRELVI.
PRABHU.
MATHEW.
DESAI.
KABADI.

MR. CHANDRA'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Chandra writes to a friend in Bombay under date December 12:—

"I hope you know everything about my case. The hearing will be resumed on Friday next. By Monday next, perhaps. The case will be decided. I shall be free or I shall be in jail. All depends on God's will. All is for the best. . . . . Fare well—Yours Chandra.

A CANDID COMMUNICATION.

"Democrat" addresses the following open letter to Sir Reginald Craddock through the columns of "The Democrat":—

Sir,—You are a great man—for is not Craddockism a bye-word? We knew Curzonism once. Bengalees defied Fullerism. The Ulster gang revel in Carsonism. The Punjab was regaled with O'Dwyerism and Jallianwala Bagh will speak of Dyerism to unborn generations. Burma's is the privilege of knowing and appraising Craddockism—*Eh?* I dare not summarize your record. At Simla, you brandished the bludgeon of repression. You made a profound impression on your community and consequently you soared to your present height. In Burma, you have been administering dozes of wild repression. And yet you say the British have ruled India by the velvet glove. Surely the iron Cradockian knuckles have their use yet!

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR [illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The following is the full address of the Government Advocate:—

Mr. Higinbotham, addressing the Court, said that he had already dealt with his case in opening the address, now as far as the second accused was concerned, he must give satisfactory proof that he was unaware of these articles, and entirely clear himself from any responsibility in the matter. In this case the second accused had declared to be the printer and publisher, and he must be liable to conviction, unless he could clear himself. Question always arose as to the punishment of the printer, and his Honour must be satisfied that he did nothing to promote hatred. It was in the absence of that proof, that he said the printer's prosecution must be allowed. The first defence witness was a most unsatisfactory witness, and as soon as he was asked whether the second accused had anything to do with the printing of the paper, he invariably fell back on his recollection. This man was the foreman of the "Rangoon Mail", and he was under the instruction of the printer. The second accused and he tried to get away from this fact. He would ask the Court not to believe him at all. He did not wish that his Honour should exonerate the printer and publisher from liability under Section 153-A.

LEGAL ASPECT.

He would next deal with the legal aspect. Intention to create hatred under Section 153-A was an important binding, and the learned counsel admitted that the method of publication should clearly indicate conscious intention of the editor, as laid down there. Necessarily, that had to be shown. Mr. Cowasjee stated that those articles had not been written by the accused, and, therefore, they were not liable for what was there in those articles. That argument was destroyed by the second witness, who had read the Law of Libel, and he knew that if one paper published a libel the editor, who had copied it into his own, did not have any immunity. The same applied to newspaper articles. With regard to these articles they all disparaged the whites, and there was nothing to the credit of the whites. The source of the articles was tainted. The first article was from the "Asian Review," Then there were two more from the same "Review." Rightly or wrongly, that paper was hostile as regards the white race. It was unfortunate and the editor himself know that he dug a tainted source for information, and gave to the people in Burma. Proceeding, the counsel stated that Mr. Cowasjee suggested that they were not offensive articles at all.

Take first the "Black Man's Burden." There was no doubt it was a disparagement to the white race in general. Mr. Cowasjee said that it might not possibly refer to the British, and, therefore, it was quite innocent and did not come under F. P. C. He did not think that Mr. Cowasjee had read those articles. He got as far as saying that the "Asian Review" appealed to the British democracy to relieve from their burdens, etc., but two lines below Mr. Morel referred to the treacherous and ignoble policy adopted by the British colonists towards the blacks in Southern Rhodesia, which would certainly make Englishmen hang down their heads in shame, while leaving a black stain on their national honour. One of the features of the article was that it was disparaging the white race in general, and British in particular. Now this book he thought was going to be produced as exhibit, but for some reason or other, they had not filed that book as an exhibit, possibly because it was a tainted source. Mr. Cowasjee said that existence of the book was not denied.

"COLOUR PROBLEM."

Referring to the next article, "Colour Problem", counsel said that it was clearly derogatory to the white race in general, and his submission was that they took the article out of the "Manchester Guardian" as an instrument with the intention to stir up hatred between the coloured people and the white race in general, and the British race in particular. There was no reason given, so far as he had heard, and why should there be these derogatory articles against the white, except to have that result. Of being derogatory to the British race the "Colour Problem"—was clearly an attack on the white race.

Then the third article was an account of the British rule in Fiji. It was stated that it was perfectly innocent. Wouldn't they have a right to comment on it? No one would suggest a paper should not suggest comment on unfortunate conditions. No one would blame or prevent an Indian gentleman from dealing with it in papers, but the headline, picked out all those expressions in the article, which were likely, and calculated to bring the British before the public in a most unpleasant aspect. They took out the "Miniature Jallianwallah." No doubt the good lady used those words. It was perfectly obvious what she meant and it was also perfectly clear what the editor meant, in putting that in headlines. That showed the tendency of the editor's mind. He wished to stir up feelings of hatred amongst the people, who read his articles. Now, the suggestion was that the headline was not an invention of the editor, but it was taken out of the text. The words were not his invention, and they were informed by the foreman that it was to his artistic effort, that they had four large headlines.

With regard to the fourth article they said it had been published in the "New Burma." He did not think that it did them much good, if they compared the two. In the "New Burma", "Egypt through Japanese Spectacles" there was nothing objectable. When they came to the "Rangoon Mail", the editor again showed his ingenuity by using most glaring and objectionable headlines from the text. His intentions were very clear.

"BRUTAL LUST OF WHITES."

Coming to the last article, "Brutal Lust of Whites", the learned Advocate said that Mr. Cowasjee confirmed the story of the editor that by "whites" he meant Americans. The whites included every white race. It was clear there were offensive allusions to the whites. It was really disparagement of the white races, as could be seen from the few lines of the article. So, whatever they might urge, it obviously referred to the English people and "Brutal Lust of Whites" certainly referred to the whites in general, and to the British in particular. The learned counsel submitted that Mr. Cowasjee was entirely wrong in supporting position which was quite unsupportable. Mr. Cowasjee asked if they put out the headlines what became of the prosecution case? The whole collection of these articles in one issue and bad emphasis by headlines all indicated quite clearly what was at the back of the mind of the editor and the result of his intention was to promote hatred against the British subjects by coloured races in Burma. He submitted, therefore, both the accused were liable for prosecution under Section 153-A.

"TURKISH TREATY MUST BE REVISED."

CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION CONDEMNED.

APPROVAL OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. HORNIMAN'S POWERFUL ADVOCACY.

LONDON LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.

London Labour supports Non-Cooperation. Labour and India. The Conference held in London in December 11, was a remarkable success. The following is taken from the official report of the Conference, appearing in this week's "India." The hall was filled with the delegates and visitors, when Mr. J. M. Parikh led the chief speakers on to the platform, amid loud applause.

One hundred and twenty-four delegates were present, representing the National Labour Party, London, Trades Council, London, Labour Party, 21 local Labour Parties, 17 Trade Unions, 13 I. L. P. branches, nine branches of the Communist Party, the National Union of ex-service men, Women's International League, Women's Co-operative Guild, Fabian Society, Council of Action, Adult School, Indian Workers' Welfare League, Anglo Ottoman Society, the Mayors of Camberwell, Hackney, Fulham and Woolwich were present in official capacity, and expressions of regret for absence were received from the Mayors of Battersea, Bethnal Green, Greenwich, Islington, Lambeth, Poplar, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark and Stepney. The messages of encouragement and sympathy were read from Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas, R. Smillie, J. R. Clynes, Bernard Shaw, Edward Carpenter and fifteen other prominent leaders.

MR. J. H. PARIKH

Mr. Parikh opened the proceedings in a stirring speech. "We are determined", he said, "to win our freedom. The political and economic day of asking for favours, is gone. Until the people of India and the East are free there will be no permanent peace in the world."

The Chairman then moved an emergency resolution, protesting against the legal proceedings against Mr. B. P. Wadia and his colleagues, and declaring their solidarity with Indian workers, in their efforts to win the right of association. Mr. Duncan Carmichael, Secretary, London Trades Council, seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

BUREAUCRATIC METHODS CONDEMNED.

Mr. George Lansbury then moved the following resolution: "This Conference, representing London working class organisations, sends its greetings to the people of India, and wishes them well in their struggle for political and economic freedom It protests against the scandalous conditions of poverty, under which million of Indians are forced to live, as the result of exploitation by Capitalist-Imperialism, and denounces the tyranny of the British rule, as exemplified in the Rowlatt Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act and similar legislation, as well as in the recent horrors inflicted on the people under Martial Law regime. It particularly condemns the British Government for the acts of 'frightfulness', committed by the military and civil authorities in the Punjab in April, 1919, and for the breach of faith with the 75 million Musselmans of India, involved in the terms of the Treaty with Turkey. It pledges itself strenuously to oppose the recommendations of the Arms in India Committee, which have as their object the establishment, for imperialist purposes, of a large Indian army, maintained and manned by the Indian people, but controlled not by them, but by the British War Office, and demands the withdrawal of all Indian troops from Mesopotamia and other places, outside India. It notes the decision of the Indian National Congress no longer to co-operate with the existing British administration in India, and declares its recognition of the full right of the Indian people to Self-Determination."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mayor of Hackney, and Secretary of the Executive of the Labour Party, seconded. Mr. Saklatvala roused enthusiasm by an impassioned speech, denouncing Capitalistic exploitation of Indian Labour.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman thought the resolution was too weak; it merely took note of the Non-Cooperation movement. Why did it not express approval (applause). Why did they not do something definite and practical when the Council of Action would get to work to stop the exploitation and oppression in India, as it stopped war with Russia. If Labour failed to act, the Indian people might believe British Labour was as bad as the governing and capitalistic classes. An eloquent and moving speech by Mrs. Naidu followed. "British rule", she said, "has made us slaves, and towards this tradition has been handed down to us from our fathers. We refuse to hand it down to our children."

AN AMENDMENT.

Mrs. Paul Campbell, I. L. P., moved an amendment, in accordance with Mr. Horniman's suggestion, so that the resolution should read that the Conference "approves of" instead of "notes", the decision no longer to co-operate, etc. Miss Finlow, East Ham Co-operative Guild, seconded and the amendment having been unanimously accepted the resolution, as amended, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Syud Hossain then thanked the delegates for their presence, and said that the real usefulness of the Conference would lie in the extent to which the delegates, when they went back to their constituencies, would exert themselves to make known the plight of India, and enlist the practical support of the British democracy.

The second Conference of the series takes place in Manchester on Saturday, the 18th instant.

"A TRIED FRIEND OF INDIA."

ADDRESS TO MR. BEN SPOOR, M. P.

TRIBUTES BY WORKERS OF BOMBAY

"ORGANISE AND ASSERT RIGHTS OF LABOUR."

BRITISH LABOUR'S SYMPATHY ASSURED

Mr. Ben Spoor was the recipient of an address of welcome, presented to him by the workers of Bombay at an open air mass meeting held on Sunday evening at Elphinstone Mill compound under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

There was a large gathering of several thousands of workers and many of their friends like Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Dr. D. D. Sathaye,, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla and many others.

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista in his opening remarks regretted that the attendance that evening was so poor. He expected at least one lakh of them on this occasion of great importance to the Indian labourer. Mr. Ben Spoor, whom they were going to welcome that evening had come from England, the Government of which country was shortly going to pass into the hands of Labour. He has come to see their affairs with his own eyes and to know how he could raise them to the same level with the labourers of England.

MR. DESHPANDE.

Mr. Deshpande said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to join his brethren of the Labour Union in honouring Mr. Ben Spoor. He was a worker like them. The only difference between them and Mr. Spoor was that he had some political powers in his hands which they had not. He was a great friend of Indian labour. He had come to study their condition personally so that he could fight their cause more rigorously in England in future.

Continuing the speaker said he hoped Mr. Spoor would study the awful plight of the Indian worker minutely; he hoped Mr. Spoor would see how the bureaucratic government was always siding with capital and how they were helping employers to crush labour movements. Referring to the recent strikes in Bombay Mr. Deshpande explained how apathetic the Government were towards the starving strikers.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

The chairman then presented the address in an artistically made silver casket to Mr. Spoor amid deafening shouts of jai, jai.

MR. BEN SPOOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Spoor in reply to the address said he wanted to thank them from the very bottom of his heart for the exceedingly cordial welcome that they had given him. He realized how they expressed their sense of comradehood with the Labour Party in England which had honoured him by sending him to this country. The Indian workers might criticise their government here and the English workers might criticise their government in England, but he was sure the working peoples of England and India would never criticise each other.

MESSAGE OF GOODWILL.

He brought to them a message of greeting and good-will from their comrades beyond the seas. When they (labourers of England) learnt the condition of the millions of people in this country they were burning with a feeling of sympathy.

They had asked him in their address to make certain representations in the British parliament and as to that he would only say that, as much lay in his power and in the power of the party which he represented would be done. But labour was not powerful now. Out of 700 sats in the House of commons only a few were laborites. However, the labour party was hoping to win in the next election; they hoped to go very strongly. British Labour had pledged itself to the application of self-determination to India. He hoped self-determination would not have to wait for the advent of labour Government in England if they learnt to organise themselves here. He hoped Britain would recognize the rights of Indian people.

INDIAN LABOUR QUESTION.

He would like to say a word or two on the industrial question of India. They in England were glad to know that the value of the principle of association had been recognided by the workers here. Their sympathy was so largely aroused for one reason and it was that they themselves had passed through the same misfortune as the Indian working class was passing through now. He was sent to the House of Commons by the vote of the miners and within the memory of men still living, the miners of England had to work for fourteen to fifteen hours a day; children were taken to work down the pits and education was absolutely unknown in the mining villages. The better conditions enjoyed now, were due entirely to the efforts of the men and women themselves.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

The miners also had to encounter many obstacles while trying to better their lot. Men who tried to form Unions were arrested and sent to jail and many fled away for fear of oppression but many remained loyal to Unions. And to-day the Miners' Union was one of the largest organizations of which even Mr. Lloyd George was very very afraid. He hoped labourers in India would realize their efforts in England and remained to remind the labourers in India that the workers in England felt that they were all comrades to fight together one battle Owing to that united stand of Labour great changes were taking place all over the world. What was happening was that every item of unrestricted capital exploitation was passing away from the world. Labour now wanted to enter a new world which human efforts could make. They would try to secur all the reforms they could by argumets and if their arguments would not be listened to they would resort to their weapon (strike).

LABOUR AND WORLD PEACE.

The day had come when the whole world was trying to enjoy the fruits of all that Labour could get. They in England recognized the demands that were made here. There were those people who believed that in the good will of labour lay the peace of the world. He wanted to remind them once more that in the interest of democracy labour was organizing everywhere and right thinking men of all classes were with Labour.

Concluding, Mr. Spoor said they must not forget the movement they had started and if they wanted to make their organization free with a right mind then India would be free in no time He wished every success in the their work and godspeed in their efforts.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated with shouts of Spoor Saheb-ki-jai.

THE ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the following are extracts from the address presented to Mr. Ben Spoor.—

"Comrade,—We the workers in the city of Bombay have heard with much pleasure that the Labour Party of Great Britain has entrusted you with a message of hope and help for the People of India in their arduous struggle for political and economical emancipation. We are grateful to you for giving us this opportunity of offering you a very cordial welcome, and of expressing our gratitude to the Labour Party for the services it has rendered in the past, and has resolved to render in the near future.

We have recently realised the value of Trade Unions for purposes of self-amelioration but we are heavily handicapped by lack of education, and by the policy of intimidation and victimisation, and its handmaid, the denunciation of outsiders, pursued by official and non-official employers under various pretexts. Moreover, Union or no Union, we have never succeeded in obtaining redress by mere negotiation, until driven by desperation we employed the weapon of strike with all its burdens and miseries. During the progress of the strike employers do not hesitate to hit us below the belt or to resort to unscrupulous methods for breaking the strike. They usually pretend that the majority of strikers are content with their dying wages, and abstain from work from fear of ringleaders or the machinations of self-seeking outsiders and politicians, who aim at overthrowing British Rule in India, thus enlisting the sympathy of Government and of the Anglo-Indian Press. They then decline to enter into the merits of the case, demand unconditional surrender, and endeavour to enforce it by starvation of the strikers. They even interfere with the employment of strikers in other walks of life. The most conspicuous example of these barbarous methods is the attitude of Government towards the postal strikers for the past three months. In spite of ostentatiously benevolent protestations the Government are really capitalistic in their sympathies. This is demonstrated by the assistance given by the Police to private employers at the public expense, but never to the strikers. In short we are undergoing the same ordeal as Labour underwent in England during the last century. We would, therefore, earnestly entreat you to move Parliament to give legislative effect in India to the Right of Association decreed by the League of Nations, and to make it obligatory on all employers of Labour to recognize Unions. We would also request you to induce Trade Unions in England to depute a couple of capable comrades to cooperate with the Committee of the Trade Union Congress in organising Labour throughout India.

Turning now from Trade Unions to politics we heartily endorse the Congress demand for Swaraj. Whether it be Swaraj within or without the Commonwealth depends entirely upon British Democracy and statesmanship. We should prefer a Crowned Indian Republic within the British Commonwealth of the Nations for promoting the higher and holier international ideal of the Brotherhood of Mankind without distinction of colour or creed. But nothing short of an assured status of political equality with every member of the British Commonwealth including Great Britain will satisfy Indian Nationalism. Under Swaraj we claim that the franchise should be extended to all men and women. At present it is withheld from us for no good reason. The franchise is indispensable to us for we are labouring both under political and economic disabilities. We feel that without political power, economic amelioration is unattainable in any great measure. We therefore solicit your help and the help of the Labour Party in this matter, for which we shall be ever grateful.

We cannot conclude without adverting to the present sorrows of India and Islam caused by the Tragedies of the Punjab and the Turkish Treaty. These have eaten into the very vitals of our body and blood like a cancer. There is no cure except the grant of Swaraj for India, the restoration of the Khalif's Sovereignty over the Home-Lands of Islam, and the demolition of the Cawnpore Memorial. We feel sure that you will do everything in your power to achieve these objects as a tried friend of India and of Liberty and Justice."

NAGPUR MODERATES JOIN CONGRESS.

TO PLACE THEIR VIEWS ON CHANGE OF CREED.

THEIR MANIFESTO PUBLISHED.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

The leading Moderates of Nagpur, the Hon. Sir Chitnavis, Sir B. K. Bose and Sir. Dravid of the Servants of India Society and others have joined the Nagpur Congress and have issued a manifesto printed in their weekly paper "Hitawad" calling upon the Moderates of other provinces to join the Nagpur Congress in large numbers. The manifesto runs:—

"In view of the very important questions likely to come up before the ensuing session of the Congress and the far-reaching effects of whose decision on the orderly progress of the country towards our goal, we deem it necessary to attend and place our views before it. We suggest that a large number of people sharing our views against the contemplated change in the creed of the Congress and the Non-cooperation programme should attend the Congress. We recognise the difficulties of the National Liberal Party in attending the meetings of both the Congress and the National Liberal Conference at Madras on account of the proximity of dates, on which they are held. The issues are momentous and a large number of men sharing our views should attend the Congress.

SOVIET FORCES IN PERSIA.

CONDITION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

A Teheran message to the "Daily Mail" says that the Russian Soviet Government professes its willingness to withdraw from Persia altogether and to renounce all Russian interests and influence in Persia if the British troops are also withdrawn.

Negotiations are proceeding in Moscow through the Persian envoy, Mshaver Ulmjalek, and the Persian Premier appears to be hopeful of effecting a compromise with the Soviet.

ARMENIAN SOVIET'S NOTE TO GEORGIA.

EVACUATION OF DISPUTED POINTS AND TRANSIT OF GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 20.

Constantinople.—The Armenian Soviet Government has addressed a note to the Georgian Government demanding evacuation of the disputed points on the frontier which have recently been occupied and likewise demanding free transit of goods destined for Armenia over the Georgian railways. The Azerdaijan Government has associated itself with Armenia in these demands. It is reported that the Georgian representative at Eriven has been arrested.

ARMENIA'S NOTE TO TURKEY

EVACUATION OF KARS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

A telegram from Constantinople says Armenia at the instigation of the Moscow Government has presented a Note to the Turkish nationalist Government in Angora, demanding the evacuation of Kars and Keumri also districts occupied after recent fighting.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT CHECKED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 20.

Prague.—The Communist movement has been checked throughout Czecho-Slovakia and public life is resuming its normal course.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

FORMER SUSPENDS COMMUNICATIONS WITH LATTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 20.

It is reported from Belgrade that the Government has ordered suspension of communications with Bulgaria owing to the systematic refusal of the latter to carry out certain clauses of the Treaty of Neilly regarding Jugo Slavia. It is asserted that Bulgaria still maintains the Regular Army of forty thousand men Moreover Bulgaria is accused of not fulfilling her undertakings regarding delivery of coal.

NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION.

"MOVEMENT MOST SUITED TO OUR GENIUS."

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

As announced, a meeting was held at the Shantaram Chawl last night to give Mr. Ben C. Spoor, M.P., a public reception, but owing to his illness he was unable to be present. Mr. J. Baptista, who presided, announced that Mr. Spoor was ill on account of his tour in Gujrat, where he had been travelling and addressing meetings continuously. He asked them whether the meeting should be dissolved or the people wished to hear other leaders, and as they wished to continue the meeting, Mr. Baptista called on Mr. Bomanji to address the meeting.

MR. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said Mr. Ben Spoor was indisposed on account of the strain put on him through his arduous journey in Gujrat, where he had to address thousands of people. Mr. Spoor had come to this country to learn and to study the effect of Non-Cooperation on the people and the country, and he had been able to get such a grasp of the situation after his short stay in this country that some Englishmen even after a stay of 10 or 20 years had not been able to get. Mr. Spoor had seen people of different schools of thought and his views, which he had expressed, were well considered and based on an inward appreciation of the situation. The people of India were on the eve of their great National Congress, where the question of Non-Cooperation would be discussed and a decision arrived at. After his recent tour in Gujrat he was convinced that if people wanted to know what Non-Cooperation really was, they must get out of the big cities like Calcutta and Bombay, and go to the villages where they would find the common, small, people ready to serve their country at any sacrifice. This agitation was a mass movement. People in the cities would never be able to grasp the depth of the feelings that animated the people in the small towns and the country. Not one-third of the students in the small towns were attending Government and Local Board schools. The real India was not in the cities, but in the villages. People in the cities were influenced by the Government officials and official recognition. Unless the people in this country were prepared to sacrifice for, and serve their country, they would never be able to make any advance, unless they were willing to continue to remain slaves as at present.

He then paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi and said there was a great campaign of calumny and persecution going on in the Anglo-Indian press and among the officials But if Indians were true to themselves they must rise above such influences. The movement of Non-Cooperation was a great one and non-violent Non-Cooperation was a spiritual movement more than anything else suited to the genius of our people, and although there would be many reverses they must not be disheartened. They must go on fighting with all the moral and spiritual forces at their back It was a lie to say that the Non-Cooperative movement was dying for want of support, for if they went into the districts they would see for themselves that the movement was very much alive and flourishing In conclusion, he conveyed to the meeting the regrets of Mr. Spoor at not having been able to attend the meeting owing to his indisposition.

NEW COUNCILS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the results of the voting for the Councils had proved conclusively that Non-Cooperation had succeeded. Who were the men that had gone to the Polls? They were the Parsis, Government pensioners, Police Patils, and lastly, men who wanted to carry favours from the Government officials. Public meetings had since then been held in the towns to show that the chosen men were not their representatives. He could call these new Councils museums of all sorts of people, and not representatives of people. Look at Madras! Lord Willingdon had gone to Madras after becoming unpopular in Bombay, and he was daily boosted in the columns of "New India" by Mrs. Besant, the leader of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who had opposed him while in Bombay. But now that Lord Willingdon had not appointed Mrs. Besant's proteges to the Executive Councils, Mrs. Besant was in a high dudgeon. Those who created hatred against Gandhi were creating hatred against India and they were the enemies of this country. Those who misrepresented Gandhi misrepresented India. What were the ambition and requirements of the Mahatma! His ambition was to serve his country day and night and live on the simplest of foods dressed in *Khaddar*. Could they say anything against such a selfless man? It was time for them to be self-reliant. They must put their faith in none, but themselves. It had been proved to the hilt that the bureaucracy and the Government in England were utterly untrustworthy and not to be relied on. They had to put their faith in the Labour Party, who were sincere in their anxiety to do the right thing by India, and next to that they had to depend upon themselves alone!

OUR LAWYERS.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said Non-Cooperation was not dependent on the personality of Mahatma Gandhi. They had some expectations of justice from the British Government for all these years, but its attitude in regard to the two crucial questions of Khilafat and the Punjab atrocities had disillusioned them once and for all. It had shown them that it was no use trusting the bureaucracy. At Nagpur he expected some fight between the Cooperators and Non-Cooperators. But the former were in a large minority, and the speaker did not expect much support for them from the Congress. It was stated that Mahatma Gandhi had a hatred for lawyers as such, but that was not the fact. Mr. Gandhi had admitted the immense services rendered by this profession to India, but the question they had to consider was a national one, on which depended their honour and self-respect, and therefore they were asked to non-cooperate with the bureaucracy. Mr. C. R. Das had asked them why was Mr. Gandhi so hard on the lawyers? The speaker would reply to that question there and then, as they would have to answer it at Nagpore. Government were acting illegally and unjustly and it was the lawyer-class that was upholding them, for their selfish ends, at the cost of the public. It was they who encouraged people to be litigious and waste their money in law courts. It was they who asked the public to cooperate with Government by asking the people to resort to law courts. The speaker then gave many instances of how the lawyer class as a whole were ruining the people. He could not say that they belonged to an honourable professions. Lawyers who had benefitted so much on account of the British Government, who were occupying such high positions in the bureaucracy, must be the first people to leave their profession and so make their sacrifice for the country.

PRESENT EDUCATION.

Coming to the problem of students and Non-Cooperation, the speaker said the only question they should consider was not whether they got any education, but whether they were imbibing harmful poison by attending schools which were built up by an immoral and irreligious bureaucracy. If they answered the question by saying, that they should not, cooperate with such a system, then the students must give up their education. Non-violent Non-Cooperation was their main plank, and he for one did not fear repression which was being dangled before them. In every country Governments had resorted to repression, but they must remember that such Governments had disappeared for everywhere from off the fuel of the earth.

In 1907, Bramabandhar Upadhyaya had told the magistrate in Calcutta that he did not recognise law courts and that must be their attitude now if they wanted Swarajya. He then gave examples of the sacrifice and work of their leaders like Gandhi and Nehru for their country. Gandhi was working day and night everywhere, and Nehru had given up his high position, his luxury and his riches for serving them. It had brought tears to his eyes to see Mr. Nehru in his present condition, and even Col. Wedgwood was impressed with it. These men they should try to emulate and follow.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. J. Baptista who then spoke said the originator of the Non-Cooperation movement was Mrs. Besant, who had proclaimed that the reforms were not worthy of England to give and not worthy of India to accept. She then presaged opposition to the Councils and the boycott of Executive Councils. But to the Moderates the boycott of "loaves and fishes" was too much. He appealed to the students, to the capitalists in the country to give out of their plenty for the advancement of Swarajya and appealed to Mr. Bomanji to set an enlightened example by himself giving Rs. 5 lakhs to start with.

RENUNCIATION OF TITLES.

BOMBAY KHAN BAHADUR RETURNS SANAD.

TWO J.P.'S RESIGN.

Khan Sahib Abba Haji Mohamed, hide and skin merchant of Bombay, has resigned his title of Khan Sahib as a protest against the Turkish settlement affecting the Khilafat question.

Seth Haji Habib Haji Karim Mohamed, a leading member of the Helai Meman community of Bombay, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji have resigned their seats as Justices of the Peace of Bombay.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Haji Yakub of Bombay has also resigned as special Juror of the Sessions Court, Bombay.

FOMENTING REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY U. S. COURT OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

Chicago.—The Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on Heramba Lal Gupta, George Boehm, Albert Whede and Gustav Jacobson, who were convicted on the charge of fomenting a revolution in India and organising a military expedition against England.

THE AGRICULTURE BILL.

LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 20.

The Lords' amendments to the Agriculture Bill constitute a further rebuff for the Government, whose proposals to empower the Ministry of Agriculture to seize land, determine tenancies, prescribe improvements in methods of farming and order arable land to be cultivated have been rejected. "The Times" says it is a grave blow at the Bill's object of safeguarding the country from the dangers of decreased production of corn.

POLICY TO CLEAR OUT OF PERSIA.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Supplementary Army Estimates Mr. Lloyd George said it was the Government's definite policy to clear out of Persia. With regard to the Mejlis he pointed out that "we were dealing with the Orientals; and Persians acted slowly. We were bound to stand by the Anglo-Persian agreement but if the other side did not carry out their part the responsibility would be theirs. It was important that it should be known in the East that Britain stood by her bond. (Cheers.) The Government had decided instead of the War Office, the India Office and the Foreign Office having each a voice in the direction of affairs of the Middle East one or other of these departments should have the entire responsibility in the Middle East.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL IN U. S.

PASSED IN THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 12-40 a.m. Dec. 20.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Poinderter Anti-Strike Bill imposing penalties for combinations on the part of either capital or labour which interfere with inter-State commerce. The Bill is intended to replace the anti-strike clauses of the railroad Law, struck out of that measure before it was passed. The Fill now goes to the House of Representatives where opposition is expected.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

GOVT. INSISTS ON PROVISION OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Recd. 12-40 a.m., Dec. 20.

Ottawa.—The Government announces that it is willing to co-operate with the provincial and municipal authorities in relieving the prevailing unemployment but it insists on provision of work rather than doles.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

M. C. C. VS. AUSTRALIA.

ENGLISH ATTACK LACKED STING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 20.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Dec. 21.

The weather was muggy and there were 26,000 spectators present, when Bardsley (23) and Collins (17) resumed batting this morning for the Australians on a perfect wicket. The batsmen immediately settled down to confident cricket and runs came at a brisk rate. Douglas and Waddington shared the attack. The first fifty appeared after 47 minutes' play. At 77 a double change was made in the bowling, Parkin and Hearne replacing Douglas and Waddington. The batsmen however continued to score freely. When Collins reached 48 he gave a hot chance to Hearne at leg, which was not accepted, while Hobbs at cover missed a chance of running Bardsley out when 52. The latter mistake however proved inexpensive for at 123 Bardsley played across one from Hearne and was bowled. The outgoing batsman had played sound, attractive and confident cricket being at the wicket 122 minutes for his 57 which included four boundary hits. For a while, Collins monopolised the scoring while Macartney played himself in. Douglas made frequent changes in the attack. When Macartney had made 18 he jumped out to a ball from Rhodes and missed, but an excellent chance of stumping went astray. Immediately after he had completed his century amid great cheering Collins was caught at mid-on by Waddington off Douglas. He had batted 219 minutes for his 104 which included ten fours. He gave two chances, the one previously mentioned to Hearne at 48 and a hard return to Parkin at 69. (234—2—104.)

After compiling 69 by sparkling cricket a feature of which was brilliant cutting Macartney played on a ball from Douglas. His innings had occupied 104 minutes and included nine fours. (241—3—69.)

Taylor and Pellew then engaged in a quiet but confident partnership until Woolley got Pellew out leg-before. (281—4—16.)

Kelleway joined Taylor and another confident partnership ensued until Taylor was caught in the slips by Woolley off Parkin after batting 104 minutes for his stylish 51 which contained six boundaries.

The English attack absolutely lacked sting and the batsmen had a day out on the perfect wicket. Moreover the work in the field was slovenly, the picking up being faulty and there being a complete absence of Friday's brilliance.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings	362

M. C. C.

First Innings	190

AUSTRALIA—Second Innings.

Bardsley, b Hearne	57
Collins, c Waddington, b Douglas	104
Macartney, b Douglas	69
Taylor, c Woolley, b Parkin	51
Pellew, l-b-w, b Woolley	16
Kelleway, not out	23
Extras	12
Total (for five wickets)	332

DELHI BURIAL CASE.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES.

CANNOT COME UNDER PURVIEW OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The funeral boycott case was again heard to-day, in the District Jail. Arguments were advanced by both sides.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Surj Narain, summing up his case for prosecution, said the main principle involved in the case against all four accused was whether or not the accused were legally justified in stopping the burial of Maulvi Abdul Asad's funeral. Abdulla was charged also for having abused relatives of the deceased, which in itself was a crime but he would treat this offence as a side issue. The case was that on the 3rd December when the dead body was taken to the graveyard the accused got down at Turkoman Gate and stopped interment of the corpse in the Moslem cemetery with the result that the corpse had to be brought back home. His contention was that these four accused, more or less, took a leading part in so far as the stoppage of burial was concerned. According to the evidence of Sub-Inspector Zahur Ahmed, Maulana Hasvi told Zahur that they would not allow burial of the corpse in the Moslem graveyard until a Fatwa was obtained. It was now for the defence to show if on any previous occasion a Fatwa was demanded from the relatives of a dead body and corpse was refused burial on that ground, the primary objection in the whole case was that these four accused had no legal right to demand a Fatwa from the relatives and they had no right to call him a Kaffir. The accused was a member of the Juma Mosque Committee and was to all intents and purposes a true Mussalman througout his life. The only reason why he was called Kaffr was that he refused to return the title of Khan Bahadur—a reason which was purely political rather than religious. People holding certain views regarding political matters tried to enforce those views by trespassing the limits of law. Abdul Latif, the oldest son of the deceased in his examination in chief stated that the outward event occurred simply because his father did not renounce his titles. There was no other dispute on religious matters. In his life he had never seen any funeral taken back. The feelings of relatives were very much hurt when the corpse was brought back.

Continuing, the Public Prosecutor said that the Defence might argue that the accused never uttered the word "Kaffir" or abused either the corpse or relatives, that would not serve them. The very fact that they were there as leading men and that they let other people cry Kaffir implied an indirect approval of the words uttered. Leaving this aside these accused did warn the relatives of the deceased that in case the funeral was taken to the Moslem cemetery bloodshed would result. Section 29/ I. P. C. said "Whoever with the intention of wounding feelings of any person or with the knowledge that feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, caused disturbance to any person assembling for performance of funeral ceremony shall be punished."

Mr. Surj Narain, proceeding, said that it was on these words of the Criminal Code that the prosecution was based. Moreover, under Section 143 para 4 the crowd outside the house was an unlawful assembly, inasmuch as bloodshed would result provided the corpse was carried to its rightful place. Concluding the Public Prosecutor declared that the case had been made for the framing of charges.

COURT'S COMPETENCE QUESTIONED.

Mr. Rauf Ali, Counsel for Abdulla, raised an objection as to the competence of this court to try this case. Mr. Abdul Majid on the 3rd December made a statement before Mr. Shuttleworth who sent it to police. After that a police chalan came before Mr. Shuttleworth, who proceeded on the report of police. Now the information was supplied by Abdul Majid, who was not a police officer for the purpose of taking any action but as a precautionary measure, the action was taken under Clause (C) Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. So under Section 191 the acused should be allowed an opportunity to say whether they wanted their case to be tried by the very Magistrate before whom the statement was made or by any other Magistrate tribunal. This objection was taken because if this difficulty was not removed the whole proceedings would be vitiated due to this irregularity Further, this point would help them in filing an apeal to the High Court. It was an objection which was not only technical but went to the rest of the whole case.

The Public Prosecutor, while admitting the validity of this objection, asked the Court to defer it till Monday, because he had to decide in his mind whether he should risk the case to the Sessions Court or let the appeal go to the High Court, which would mean at least twenty days' delay. The Court, thereupon, decided to defer the settlement of this point till Monday. The Court then proceeded with the hearing of the defence argument.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Rauf Ali, while pleading for Abdulla, said that the personality and past and present conduct of the accused were sufficient to justify his acquittal. Almost all prosecution witnesses including the C. I. D. men also had acknowledged that he was influential man and that he had been in all his life settling disputes between parties in Delhi and its suburbs. There was general feeling among the Mahomedan community that the late Khan Bahadur died a Kaffir's death and the very fact that on the morning of the 3rd December bier was refused whom every mosque was a sufficient sign to gauge the feelings of public. Moreover, the corpse was not molested at Turkoman Gate. It was brought back not because people wanted it, but on the relatives' own initiative. The case was a simple case under Section 297 I. P. C. and not a political one. Abdulla was not a non-cooperator. He did much to secure Abdul Majid's votes at the time of the confectioner's election to the Legislative Assembly. Instead of creating mischief Abdulla had throughout been trying to prevent a disturbance. The accused was a genuine Mahomedan and it could not be expected that he would try to wound feelings of his co-religionists. Even if the accused had knowledge that prevention of burial would wound feelings of relatives, did this imply criminality of knowledge? On the contrary Abdulla was discharging a public duty by preventing breach of peace. The Law punishes a man who was creating disturbance to persons assembled for performance of funeral ceremonies. But at Turkoman Gate no prayers were being read when public demanded a Fatwa. So, literally, no disturbance was created in the course of funeral prayers. Moreover, it was the fault of relatives that they did not declare at Turkoman Gate that the deceased had repented at his death bed. When this announcement was made later on, the whole mob got pacified and a decent burial was allowed. Section 143 could not apply to this case as every witness admitted that the crowd was in a peaceful mood. Mr. Kauf Ali further submitted that on the 3rd December, Mr. Abdul Majid made a statement before the District Magistrate to invoke the help of police as a precautionary measure. Upto the sixth no action was taken by the Court, apparently, because, no case could be made out of it. On the 7th Mr. Glascock, Superintendent of Police, came out with a complaint that the offence had been committed under Section 297. The Counsel was, therefore, bold to infer that the case had been started not because some offence had been committed, but because the Government had some ulterior motives of political reasons to serve. It was, therefore, all the more necessary to hold evenly the scale of justice between parties.

MAHOMED ISHAQ'S CASE.

Mr. Shive Narain, defence Counsel for Mahomed Ishaq, said there was no offence worth the name against him. The mere presence of a man did not make him guilty. Section 207 provided punishment in a case only when funeral is disturbed when ceremonies are performed at a particular place and not otherwise. At Turkoman Gate, no prayers were being read and it was not a graveyard. Further supposing the people were demanding a Fatwa for a dead body and the District Magistrate after gauging the public feeling, had asked relatives to otain it, would that be disturbing a funeral? This was what the accused were alleged to have done. They did not commit the offence in these circumstances, anymore than the District Magistrate would have committed. As a matter of fact, the suggestion was a precautionary measure. In similar circumstances, personally he (Counsel) would have done what the accused had done. While the corpse was taken back from Turkoman Gate and all the time that it was in the house no one attacked it. This showed there was no molestation. Further, the fact that round the house of the deceased whole assembly consisted of Moslems only showed that the question at issue was purely religious and not political. Having regard to the dictates of Islam, it could not be construed that wounding of feeling was intended. Even the District Magistrate in his communique admitted that the matter was purely religious and it was for Mahomedans and relatives of the deceased to decide and come to an amicable settlement. Moreover, political and religious matters may have a common purpose, but it did not mean that because they had something in common the matter should be coloured as political.

Mr. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, second Counsel for Mahomed Ishaq, said if an offence was committed in this case it was done by the heirs of the deceased as much as they were going to bury a Kaffir in a Moslem graveyard, thus doing injustice to all the great men who had already been buried in that cemetery. In British courts it is admitted that the ecclesiastical laws be administered by Fatwas of Ulemas and an Allahabad High Court ruling had established that fact long ago. Now, in this case the Ulemas' conference had declared that any person who was a title holder or a Government servant or who was opposed to the Non-Co-operation movement was a Kaffir. The late Khan Bahadur being absolutely against all these injunctions of the Ulemas was a Kaffir and in disallowing his burial accused did nothing more than their duty. Present case was a test case and it would have to establish whether in religious matters Government was bound by Fatwas of Ulemas or not.

AZIZ HASSAN'S CASE.

Mr. Zikrul Rahman, Counsel for Aziz Hassan, said under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code the statement of Abdul Majid which was taken when investigation was not going on should be utilised only for the purposes of corroboration and not for prosecution. As for Aziz Hassan, his presence was merely mentioned in the crowd without any specific charges by all witnesses except one C. I. D., who said he was saying that burial would be refused as long as a Fatwa was not obtained. If all this be admitted as having been said by the accused, even then there was no case nor having regard to the sanctity of the place of burial. The accused was justified in asserting that a Kaffir should not be buried in a Moslem cemetery. Moreover, the law provided that in such cases if the act was done in assertion of any right or through ignorance of usage, it would not be criminal nor would it be considered as having aggrieved or wounded the feelings of the other party. The act was done in assertion of a right. It was done in obedience to the Commandments of God and Prophet and as such it could not come under purview of law.

At this stage the Court was adjourned.

The death took place on Friday morning, under tragic circumstances, of Mr. T. Leslie, James, Divisional Engineer. Telegraph. Mr. James was found dead in his room at the Punjab Club. The cause of death being, a wound from a gun shot. A verdict of suicide has been given.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majumdar, of Jessore, was declared elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, from the Presidency Division, non-Mahomedas constituency.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. PATEL ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

The Indian National Social Conference meets on the 28th morning, in the Congress pandal. Messrs. S. M. Chintamani and V. J. Patel were respectively elected as Chairman, Reception Committee, and President of the Conference. The fee of a member of the Reception Committee, is Rs. 5, a delegate's fee is Rs. 2, and a visitor's fee is Re. 1.

The Marwadi Shewashanga is arranging for 1000 Marwadi delegates' lodgings and boarding, coming to Congress. The Marwadi camp is fifteen minutes walk from the pandal. Marwadi delegates are requested to avail themselves of these arrangements, which will be made as comfortable as possible. Those wishing to come to this camp, are requested to inform "Shewa Shanga" which is the telegraphic address.

POONA STUDENTS FOR NON-COOPERATION

MANDATE TO NAGPUR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

A meeting of the students of several Poona colleges was held on the open ground of the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Prof. Hardikar. The meeting was confined to students only. Nearly 600 students attended the meetings. A resolution recommending concerted action regarding Non-Cooperation was hotly discussed, but failed as the majority was opposed to it. The meeting finally passed the following resolution by an overwhelming majority:—

"This meeting of the Poona College students whole-heartedly approves of the Non-Cooperation resolution of the Special Congress so far as it concerns the students and urges upon the Nagpur All-India College Students Conference to support it enthusiastically."

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A MADRAS MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

A manifesto is published by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. S. Satyamrrti, expressing their views on the present political situation, in view of the coming Congress. They express themselves against the wholesale boycott of state and aided schools and colleges, as being detrimental to the highest interests of the country, and do not see how the boycott of courts would hasten Swaraj. They want people to maintain vigilant watch over the work of the new Councils, and urge that the Nationalists must evolve a workable and effective programme of political work and agitation at Nagpur, both for the attainment of Swaraj, and for the redress of other grievances.

LAJPAT RAI AND BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai, who is now in Calcutta, told a press representative that he was definitely opposed to that item of the Non-Cooperation programme, relating to the withdrawal of boys from schools and colleges. At Aligarh he said he would be glad to see the colleges emptied. What he meant by that was, that he would be glad if the college students left academic studies and applied themelves to the studies of arts and industries.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BOYCOTT

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

An official statement denies the allegation of the University boycotters that the constitution of the university means increased expense on tution and hostel fees which are unaltered. The entrance and examination fees are below that of Calcutta, books will be kept down. Further allegation as to residence, which is stated to be compursory for all students, is refuted as residence with parents, guardians or responsible persons in Rangoon is still permitted.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Dec. 17.

Mr. P. J. Hartog, first Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University, addressing the students, said the new University was going to be a truly national Indian University and facilities in educational matters will be given to all without any distinction of caste and creed. He also said the University would gradually provide for agricultural education, statistics, and possibly civil engineering and medicine. The aim of the University would to be develop individuality and freedom of thought.

It is understood that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will receive addresses, of welcome on landing at the Madras harbour at 2 p.m. on the 10th January and then drive in State to the Government House. He will open the new Concil on the morning of the 12th January.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

SIRDAR SAHIBZADA SULTAN AHMED KHAN AT ALIGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 19.

In responding to the toast of the Aligarh University at a banquet held in the Stratchey Hall, Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan said that except two or three of his friends present he was most senior old boy of the College. He entered the College as a small boy in January 1878, when none of the magnificient buildings that now adorn the grounds existed and the building of the Stratchey Hall had not gone beyond the plinth. His father put him under the special care of the great founder of the institution, the late Sir Sayed Ahmed. He spent twelve happy and profitable years within its portals and was brought up in an atmosphere surcharged with the influence of not only of its great founder, but the other great men both Muhammedan and English, who helped to rear up this great institution from small beginnings and to create and foster what is now known as the Aligarh movement. The basic idea of that movement was close cooperation of not only. Muhammedans and Hindus but of Muhammedans and Englishmen.

SIR SYED AHMED'S WORK.

It is strange that, according to some people, the existance of this institution the life work of the great Sir Syed and of others should be made to depend upon the fact of Malvies of Deoband. If the people who have been making attempts to destroy the institution were sincere in their profession of faith in the Deoband School of thought they should go to Deoband Madrassas, into their so-called National University. He hoped that the interested attempts of the mischieveous people would be completely frustrated and those in whose hands lay the destinier of this great institution would remain firm and tread steadfastly the path marked out for them by the great founder. It was either Lord Lytton or Sir John Strachey who said that European culture owed a great debt to Mussalmans and that during the Dark Ages it was the Mussalmans who kept the torch of knowledge burning and that in helping Sir Syed Ahmed in founding this institution they were doing no more than repaying to some small extent the debt that they owed. Though some English Officials suspected Sir Syed Ahmed of attempting to bring back to life the defunct Mussalman Empire in India, the leading Englishmen of the day understood him rightly and helped him unstintedly. It was only just to give the Government and these Englishmen who have worked unselfishly to promote the best interests of the institution their due. He felt that they would be charged and rightly chaged of ingratitude if they did not recognise that without the help and fostering care of the Government, the institution would never have attained to its present stature. When the great founder died many people found misgiving about the future of the College and some even suggested the giving up of the idea of an University. In a meeting of the Sir Syed Memorial Committee at which the speaker was present, the late Mr. Theodore Beck of blessed memory rose and said:—Gentlemen, do you think that I have left my home and country to be the Principal of a College. I came out to help the cause of the Mussalman regeneration and to that purpose I adhere even if I am left alone, I will do all that lies in me to raise the College to an University". This put heart into every one present and the depression gave place to hope and enthusiasm.

ABSTAIN FROM PRACTICAL POLITICS.

As a brother student he wished to address a few words to the students. He was not one of those who thought that students should abstain from discussing politics. This, besides being impracticable, worked a great deal of mischief. It was ignorance rather than knowledge of politics that led people astray. Well informed and well balanced minds are not such an easy prey to the machinations of any one, who from ignorance of design chooses to mislead people. He was glad to know that the Allahabad University was going to have a Chair of Civics and he hoped that as soon as funds permitted Aligarh would follow suit. But active participation of students in politics was highly undesirable. In Cambridge and Oxford known political questions were freely discussed and debated, but they never heard of students in these great seats of learning taking active part in politics. They were there for study and let nothing turn them from that. When they had finished their studies they would have ample scope for their activities in all directions. They were the inheritors of a great tradition and their future and the future of this great institution lay largely in their hands. He hoped that a degree of the Aligarh University would be a hall mark of not merely great learning, but of all that is best in man morally and intellectually.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A SKELETON REHEARSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

A skeleton rehearsal of the opening of the Legislative Assembly, by the Duke of Connaught, was held this morning on the grounds of the Imperial Secretariat. Representatives of the regiments, which will take part on that occasion, were present, with full complement of the Viceroy's body guards. Sir John Wood and a few military officers watched the hehearsal.

In a well contested cricket match between the English School and the Anglo-Indian School played at Eden Gardens, Calcutta, on December 19th the former won by only ten runs. The English School scored 219 to which the Anglo-Indian School replied by 209 runs.

JUST READY

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CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DECLARES FOR COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO. Dec. 18.

The Ceylon National Congress, at a crowded session this afternoon, decided, amid some opposition, to abandon the policy of Non-Cooperation in the Ceylon Reform Scheme.

The Ceylon Low Country Products Association has decided to abandon the policy of boycott, in connection with the reform, and nominated a member to the seat specially allotted to it.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

"GLOOMIEST FUTURE." FEARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

Mr. E. H. Elliot, the retired Educationist, presiding over a public meeting addressed by Col. Gidney referring to European education, asked them to consider it would be affected by the Refodms. They might think their position was safe as the Government had made it a Reserved Subject. He said that that was only an after thought and asked how long would it remain so reserved. He thought that it was safe to predict that in five years' time, it would become a transferred subject and then the deluge for European education. They could hardly expect Indian Ministers to sympathise with them. Half a century ago, he began to take an interest in the subject of European education and its history, and he had come to the conclusion that the future was the gloomiest for them (parents) unless the community as a body bestirs itself and cooperates as other communities were doing.

BOMMIDI RLY. SMASH.

JOINT ENQUIRY IN CAMERA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMMIDI, Dec. 17.

A joint enquiry by the Railway and Government officials commenced yesterday morning, regarding the railway smash at Bommidi. The station-master, Assistant station-master of Bommidi and the driver of the ill-fated mail train, were examined on the first day. The enquiry was not open to the Press.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS STRIKE.

POLICE GUARDS INCREASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The lock-out at Buckingham Mills was to have ended to-day, but the workmen did not turn up, and the mills remained closed. The police guard has been increased there.

ALL-INDIA MOHAMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

The Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, member of the Council of State and Presidentelect of the 34th session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, accompanied by a number of delegates, is due to reach Amraoti on the 26th instant. The Conference sittings commence on Monday, the 27th instant, at 9 a.m., in a specially erected pandal, in the compound of the Mahomedan High School. Arrangements have been made for the President to stay at the Circuit House, and for the delegates in the High School hostel and tents.

A LIBERAL "AT HOME."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

The Central Provinces National Liberal Association gave an "At Home" at the Gokhale Memorial Library yesterday to Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi, who was its Vice-President till recently as a mark of their appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by his appointment, as the first Indian Executive Councillor in that province under the new Government of India Act. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose was in the chair. Amongst those, who attended, were Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Dadabhoy, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, Dr. Gour, Mr. Dixit and others. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Dravid dwelt upon the faith in sturdy liberalism, which had always been the characteristic of Mr. Joshi's public life. Mr. Joshi, in reply, said that he was opposed to Non-Co-operation. He deplored the inactivity of the Liberals in the past, to mould the public opinion, and urged for vigorous efforts in that direction.

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS.

OFFER CORDIAL X'MAS GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS

and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses. At the favourite WEST-END CINEMA.

X'MAS WEEK

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

25th December—CLEOPATRA. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring THEDA BARA.
26th December—LES MISERABLES. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.
27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.
28th December—SALOME. (Million Dollar Fox Production). Featuring THEDA BARA.
29th December—WOMAN. (Maurice Tourneur Special Production). Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.
30th December—WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME. (Paramount Special Production). Novel by Sir Hall Caine. Featuring KATHERINE MACDONALD.
31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT. (Cecil B. Demille's Production). Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

COMING! COMING!

The Great Animal Serial

The Lost City

AT

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

BENGAL CHAMBER & COAL.

LONG SIGHTED POLICY URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a long letter to the Government of India on the coal question. After stating the present position as detailed in their meeting of the 3rd December, the letter says that the Committee of the Chamber and that the financial provision for both the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur railways has been so greatly reduced that no improvements can possibly be effected during the year 1921-22. It follows, therefore, that while the demands of the Bengal coalfields will greatly increase in near future the transport facilities, which already are seriously inadequate, will either deteriotate or remain stationery. Measures such as the stoppage of exports to foreign ports and restrictions of supplies of bunker coal to steamers engaged in Indian trade besides being unsound in themselves are at best mere palliatives. They do not go the root of the problem.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy is to improve the railways until they are capable of handling the trade of the country and the committee of the Chamber feel bound to say that the Government of India will incur a grave responsibility if they neglect to apply this remedy. The chamber is not overlooking the fact that a special railway committee is assembing this month to consider among other matters the question of railway finance, but some time must of necessity elapse before the recommendations of this Committee can even be formulated, much less considered and put into force. On the other hand the position in regadd to coal is such that no time ought to be lost dealing effectively with it. The Railway Board should consider in consultation with the authorities of the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur railways what measures can be taken immediately to improve the railway transport facilities for coal. In the opinion of the Chamber money required for these measures should be found at whatever cost. For even in the present state of Public finances it is very doubtful if the Government can be held to be justified in starving railways and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that a short sighted policy in this direction can only lead to disastrous results in near future.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

COOPERATION AND NOH-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the speeches and writings of the Moderates and Besantites, it seems as though they alone recognise and appreciate the advantages of Cooperation; and that the Nationalists lack that power of perception and realization! May I say, that the Preachers, Teachers and Followers of Non-*Cooperation is againt the Bureaucracy*: Cooperation? This may appear paradoxical, but it is perfectly true. *Mr. Gandhi's Non-Coopedation is against the Bureaucracy.*

(1) That is responsible for the repressive measures in India.

(2) That is accountable for the Tragedies of the Punjab.

(3) And that is liable for the breast of pledges to the Moslems of India.

How can we conscientiously cooperate with those who are are responsible for the wrongs done to India, and who make no efforts to right them? Those who plead *for cooperation with the Bureaucracy* will kindly state the basis for the same specifically.

Now it is clear that Gandhiji seeks, stimulates and sanctifies cooperation with all those Indians and Englishmen.

(1) Who strive for the repeal of repressife Acts;

(2) Who press for justice in respect of the Punjab.

(3) And who plead for the fulfillment of the pledges given to Indian Mussulmans.

Thus Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation is against the repression, the suppression, the aversion, the evasion, the extortion—direct and indirect—by the bureaucracy. And Gandhiji's Cooperation has so far been And Gandhiji's Cooperation has so far been.

(1) With all lovers of Liberty.

(2) With all Followers of Truth.

(3) With all observers of Fidelity.—

(4) And with all those who are fearless in their fight and deady for sacrifice for the Freedom of India be they Britishers, Indians or of other nations.

Thus it obvious, that those who cooperate with the Bureaucracy are Non-Cooperating with the Nationalists; and the Nationalists that Non-Cooperate with the bureaucarcy, cooperate with Democracy here and abroad.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE IRRIGATORS' GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A meeting of the Bagaitdars on the banks of the Prawara Canals was held under the presidency of Shrimant Shivarao Bhawanrao Thorat Jahagirdar of Panwadi at Songaon Taluka Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar to start a permanent Prawara Canals Irrigators' Association to give expression to their grievances and to safe-guard their interests in connection with the use of the water of the Prawara Canals. It was well attended by over four hundred Bagaitdars; the following gentlemen were also present:—T. M. Honmode, G. K. Gune, Poregaonkar, Nawle, Shet Virchandji, Mamlatdar of Rahuri and others

The following are the resolutions passed:

1. "There should be a permanent Association called the Prawara Canals Irrigators Association."

2. This meeting of the Prawara Canals Irrigators strongly protests against the notice of the Irrigation Department, that water from the Prawara Canals will not be available for the use o fthe Bagaitdars in the coming summer: the excuse put forth by the authorities is that the supply of water in the Bhandardara tank is insufficient. But the fact is that the reason instead of being the insufficiency of water in the tank, is that the Irrigation-department loves the rich Belapur Syndicate more than the poor Indian peasants, because it is known that the Department which puts forward the excuse of insufficiency of water in the case peasants intends to give water from the same Canals for the crops of the newly started Belapur Syndicate. But we strongly hope that the irrigation department will not carry-out this unkind notice in these hard and famine-stricken days to the starvation of the peasants and their cattle and to the utter ruin of their standing crops of thousands of rupees.

In case the department persists, we are sure our popular Governor, O. E. Sir George Lloyd, who takes great interests in the welfare of the peasants and who has once overruled a similar order of the Irrigation department denying water in the last summer and has saved the poor peasants, will not allow such scandal to continue in these hard days.

3. That in case the aforesaid grievance is not redressed in time by approaching the authorities of the Irrigation department, the Association should appoint a deputation of the leading Bagaitdars to wait on H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

4. The president was authorised to send copies of the aforesaid resolutions to the press.

Other matters concerning the interests the Irrigators were also discussed.—Yours, etc.

J. MUKTE,
For the President.

THE PLIGHT OF THE KARKUNS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, 1. You will kindly publish the following in your esteemed Daily and thus try to alleviate the distress of the poor, low paid karkuns in Government service.

2. In your issue of last Saturday under the heading of "the unhappy karkuns" you have drawn attention to the sad plight of the low paid Government servants of the Revenue Department known as Karkuns and to the extreme callousness of Government towards the grievances however well founded and serious they may be the following furnishes an additional instance of callousness on the part of Government towards low paid clerks, while Government are ever ready to increase the pays and salaries of their high paid European Officers and even open fresh green pastures to fatten them.

3. Government in their Order No. 15069 of 23-12-1919 (R.D.) expressed their desire that Government servants should be given house rent or Local Allowances and requested the Commissioners of the three Divisions of the Presidency to submit proposals with regard to the places where Government servants have to undergo a lot of hardships in securing house accommodation. It is now almost about a year that the proposals were called for and it is learnt that the said proposals were submitted long back. It is a wonder that such questions of acute hardships to Government servants should be pending so long undecided only for mere consideration. The hardships of Government servants will not mitigate if only the proposals are called for without any adequate action being taken thereon. It really makes one dumb-mute to see such sort of disposal in the Government itself under Sir George Lloyd as the Governor. Or should Government servants now suppose that no such proposals were called for hence no action remains to be taken thereon by Government. Or is all that is being done by Government a mere child's play?

It is the habit of Government to shelve matters by calling for reports and taking time for consideration and then if at all any paltry concession is to be doled out, the dole comes too late and often when the longing mind gets utterly disappointed. The concession usually comes from the date of the final order in the case of assistance to natives, it almost always has no retrospective effect. We hope in this particular instance considering the urgency of the matter the concession that Government may be pleased to grant might have retrospective effect. Yours, etc.

Pro. GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

N. T. DATAR, Pleader,
Belgaum, Dec. 14.

THE CITY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is universally known that th Non-Co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi had its origin in the Punjab and Khalipha wrongs. Cruel and almost inhuman deed of the Punjab Heroes demanded a searching inquiry into the Martial Law Regim there. After the publication of Hunte Committee Report and debates in the Parliament, the Secretary of State and th Home and Indian Governmen gave their verdict. "Not guilt this time, but do not do it again. Indians are said to have been dissatisfied by this decision and N. C. O. was launched From the day of its inauguration the movement is admittedly Anti-Government, tho not at all subversive of Law and Order. Under the circumstances Governmen thought it would die of itself and did only care to advise all educated Indians not to lend their support to this mischievous programme.

When the principle of non-co-operation with Government came to be applied to Education, the Educational department must have been aware of its anti-Government tendency. In the heat of the moment several High Schools in this Presidency cut-off all connection with the Educational Department, probably, after informing Director of Public Instruction that they had reason to believe that Government educational system did them no good and that, therefore, they accepted the Congress programme of N. C. O. New, such notification to Educational Dept. clearly prove the anti-Government feelings of the proprietors and principals of these schools.

With this patent before them, on what principles and for what special reasons of expediency did the Department extend the helping hand and re-Recognised the Local City High School, after the institution had once proclaimed itself on the side of N C. O.? Was the Department over-anxious, under the peculiar circumstances, to add One in the list of Recognised Schools? Is the Director of Public Education satisfied of the bona-fide of the Institution and its Managers? Is he convinced that the proprietors and principals of this institution could change their creed so soon, and particularly when the Educational Department know as well as the public, the reason why the managers of the City High School fled from the camp of N. C. O. The Director owe it to the public to state what reason led him to do this and so prove disloyal, if not faithless, to the Government policy. Let him lay before the public all correspondence in the matter, and let all know on what assurances the Department re-Recognised this institution. Or, is it also, an Official Secret, not concerning the public?.

If this is done promptly, the people of this Presidency will not have one more reason to give Government credit for underhand policy and unfathomable motives to the prejudice of latter's good name fame and prestige, especially when their very stability is partially endangered by a "Hindoo Agitator." A copy of this letter is forwarded to D. P. E., Poona, which I hope will receive his best attention. Yours, etc.

L. B.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 14.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing happens nor can happen without a cause and if your correspondent, Mr. D. S. Dalal, will remember what a certain section of the Parsee Press habitually wrote on cricket, he will know where the blame lies. He need not go further than what Mr. Tapia—a veteran Parsee sportsman—wrote a few days back in the columns of the "Jam-e-Jamshed." A straw shows which way the wind is blowing, and as indicative of Parsee Cricket psychology allow me to inform Mr. Dalal that shortly a theatrical performance is to be given for collecting and presenting a purse to the Parsee players on their "moral victory"—as the advertisement reads—against the Hindus. This function is open to the Parsees only, as if the Hindus and other lovers of cricket will not join in wishing their cricket confreres many such returns of the day and many such moral victories.

If your correspondent will remember all these—and if he likes he may also remember in that connection that the Hindu Gymkhana a few years back had to stop playing with the Parsee clubs for the reason that the crowd behaved improperly—he will agree with me that the Parsee cricketing public in their hour of trial and possible defeat have shown themselves greater partisans than sportsmen, and this sad fact is known to every one. He who has eyes has seen it, and those that are blind do not count. I regret more than any living man the incidents that happened at the last cricket match, but I must say, judging from the past, they were bound to happen and they did. I know a certain warmth is unavoidable in all matches—much more so in communial contests—but if these matches cannot be played henceforth without unnecessary heat, it will be well to stop them, or better still why not have the triangular contest between the Hindus, the Mahomedans and "all others."—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Dec. 16.

"BE SPORTSMEN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with interest your article this morning under the heading "Be Sportsmen." As those who have taken a deep interest in the progress of cricket in this city will you allow us to congratulate you on the bold line you have taken in pointing out the harm done to the cause of true sport.

While your reading of the situation is correct, we are afraid you have underated the provocative part that Parsi spectators—ladies and gentlemen, young and old alike—play in rousing the "animosities" of their neighbourly spectators of other community. We were ourselves heartily ashmed to see some Parsi ladies joining with the male members of their community in shouting down Hindu players, in crying shame on them and in hissing them. Considering the facts, we think Hindus and Mahomedans have exercised the utmost self-restraint over their feelings.

If some Parsis have been roughly handled, as has been alleged, one need not wonder though all sensible people will certainly regret it. But Hindus alone are not to blame. Otherwise how, is it that besides three Hindus and one Mahomedan, three Parsis also were hauled up before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and finally all were let off? This speaks for itself and we hope it will enable you to correctly apportion the blame for the regretable incident that marred the close of an otherwise pleasant function.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. SHROFF,
U. K. BHUT,
NANALAL B. JHAVERI.

Bombay. 16th December, 1920.

THE LANDING OF MUSLIM PILGRIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The pilgrim boat "Shuja" arrived here safely with 571 pilgrims and as usual the members of the above Anjuman were present on the spot in time and they discharged their duties by serving the poor pilgrims with bread, plaintain and cold water.

Another pilgrim steamer "Jeddah" arrived here last Friday at about 6 p.m. with 1477 pilgrims and berthed at No. 6 Victoria Dock. The pilgrims had to undergo a lot of trouble and inconvenience while landing at night time. These 1477 pilgrims were accommodated in the above shed where hardly 500 pilgrims could be at the most accommodated.

Where is the Bombay Pilgrim Committee which claims to give comfort to and miligate the sufferings of the poor pilgrims Is it not their duty to go on board personally and to redress the grievances of the pilgrims?

I do not believe that last Friday with the exception of the Protector of Pilgrims, Khan Saheb Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and Mr. Abdul Rehman Kadwani, any other member of the Pilgrim Committee was present on the spot. I do not find Mr. Kadwani as painstaking and ardent in his duties as he should be towards relieving the sufferings of the pilgrims. Mr. Kadwani presented himself before the pilgrims from a distance and then casting only a glance at them went his way. He ought to pay greater attention towards the pilgrims, and try to mitigate, their sufferings and get their good blessings.

On the other hand Khan Saheb Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed who is always sympathetic towards the pilgrims, remained on the spot upto the last moment and tried his utmost for the comfort of the pilgrims. I strongly suggest to this gentleman to exert his best and remove and redress the grievances of the pilgrims for ever. I do not think that the poor pilgrims will get comfort and convenience until the Bombay Pilgrim Committee will be more vigilant and watchful.

I humbly beg leave to appeal to the respectable President of the Bombay Pilgrims Committee to remain present on the spot till the last moment when pilgrim boats arrive in future and to mitigate their sufferings and hardships and make arrangements for not getting the pilgrims landed during night time, and hope that early precautions will be taken not to accommodate such a large number of pilgrims in such a narrow and inconvenient shed." Yours, etc.,

KASSAM HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI.
Sec. Anjuman Khuddamunnabi.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

To the Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Chronicle" of the 17th instant, in your editorial comments while referring to the resolutions passed by the Anti-Asiatic League of South Africa you have made a remark that most of the Asiatics there are British Indians and as such they have a right of reciprocity. May I point out sir, that they have got no such right. It is the Indian Government that has got that right and not the British Indians. And the Indian Government is the Government of Europeans not of Indians. To show how the Indian Government has been making use of that right of reciprocity, I beg to bring to your notice the definition of "a European" for the purposes of qualification of electors in the rules made under the new Reform Act for India. According to this definition "A European" includes every person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the Union of South Africa or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of th birth of the person in question such a domicile. What more stringent step do you propose to the Indian Government for retaliating the humiliating treatment the British Indians are subjected to in South Africa? Let the Indians themselves first come to their senses before they think of bringing Europeans of self-governing colonies to their senses.—Yours, etc.

N. M. BHUTT,

Surat, Dec. 19.

DEPRECIATION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Nazim has thrown good light, on the question of the fluctuations of the Government securities by his letter in your issue of date, stating therein the views of the Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis in the recent Budget debate.

The very fact that the market value of 3½ per cent. loan has now come to Rs. 50, which in 1918 was Rs. 80 and before wartime about Rs. 96, shows that it has undergone enormous depreciation.

It is strange to note that this important question which concerns the big as well as the small investors is left untouched. I think time has come when the whole question of Government securities should be investigated by the Government with the experts of this line.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. DESAI.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The Government of Bengal have notified to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that an Advisory Committee, consisting of seven members representing different interests, will shortly be appointed to consider the formation of an Auxiliary Force for the Calcutta area, including Presidency and Burdwan districts. Members of Committee will hold office for one year and elect its own chairman.

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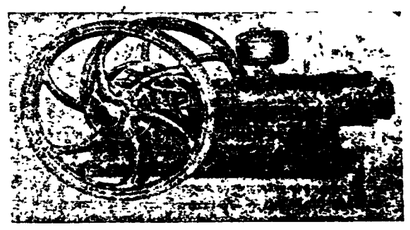

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Correspondence Summarised

MR. H. R. RAMNARAIN, in an open letter to the Orthodox High Class Hindus, questions the sincerity or purpose of some of the latter, in connection with the present agitation for the attainment of a democratic Swarajya for India. He says that their apparent sincerity is a mere hypocrisy. They talk in the same breath about democratic Swarajya and continued enslavement of the depressed classes. Do they not know that these two ideas are diametrically opposed to each other? Mr. M. Varma questions the dictum of the Bombay Postal authorities as to the smooth working of the department. He cites the irregularity in delivery of the various newspapers to the Nitya Nand Library as an example of how the public still suffer while the authorities are satisfied with the way things are going on.

MR. M. A. KHAN, writes to say that he is too much ashamed and aggrieved to see the teaching of the same book on Indian History which are taught in the Government controlled factories of producing slave-mentality, in the newly founded National Schools. He says that it is better not to teach history at all in these National Institutions, till Indian History is rewritten by Indians in its true light, instead of teaching those "pamphlets" which are full of exaggerated eulogies of a false and plausible Government.

MR. D. N. SALYA BHIKSH, a Sub-editor of the "Sharaddha", Hardwar, U.P., writes us a letter for publication, in which not to speak of its length, he has not properly observed the journalistic etiquette of writing on one page of a paper only. He says that the time has now come for the leaders of the country to see the importance of inaugurating and holding political Melas (Fairs) like the already existing religious ones in different place, for propagating political ideas.

MR. P. KRISHTRAO, a student, says that in Dharwar, they have resolved, in a largely attended meeting of the students, to boycott the existing Government or semi-government educational institutions. Further on he suggests the idea of moving a resolution in the forthcoming All-India Students' Conference to be held at Nagpur, re the immediate work the student Non-Cooperators (especially the college students) should take up for the cause of the country. He is of opinion that the college students, instead of joining National Colleges, one and all, for ultimate self-gain, should fore go further education in the interest of the country and permeate all over the country through their respective villages, in order to school the thousands of uneducated children of the interior and enlighten the village folk on matters of political, social and moral importance.

The following associations and bodies are empowered to elect delegates to the ensuing of the National Liberal Federation:—The Indian Association, Calcutta; the Bengal National Liberal League, Calcutta; the National Liberal Association of Western India, Bombay; the Deccan Sabha, Poona; the United Provinces Liberal Association and the National Liberal League of the Central Provinces and Behar, the Madras Liberal League. Those who wish to be elected as delegates are requested to communicate with the secretaries of the above bodies in their respective provinces. The fee payable of by each delegate is Rs. 10.

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26th December—LES MISERABLES, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM.

27th December—DAUGHTER OF GODS, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring ANETTE KELLERMAN.

28th December—SALOME, (Million Dollar Fox Production), Featuring THEDA BARA.

29th December—WOMAN, (Maurice Tourneur Special Production), Featuring FLORENCE BILLINGS.

30th December—WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME, (Paramount Special Production), Novel by Sir Hall Caine, Featuring KATHERINE MACDONALD.

31st December—WOMAN GOD FORGOT (Cecil B. Demille's Production), Featuring GERALDINE FARRAR.

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THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

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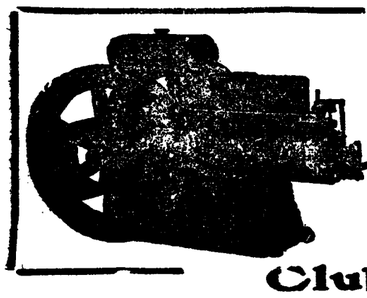

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EX-OFFICERS' DINNER IN CALCATTA.

COL. HOBB'S ATTACK ON MR. MONTAGU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hobbs presided at an ex-officers' dinner last night. Lieut. E. Villers, in proposing His Majesty's force, said: "I think all broad-minded men, of whatever nationality or creed, will admit that England's administration of India has been one of the greatest, clearest and most just things, that the world has ever seen. No one of us, who has any stake in the country, at all can afford to sit complacently, watching the great structure of the Indian Empire, being wantonly pulled down—being pulled down, too, by a man who is an Englishman in little more than name, whose evasive slimness, has become a by word in English political circles, whose penchart, for disregarding facts and twisting figures, is only equalled by by his cunning, in letting the consequences of his misdemeanours fall on the shoulders of his subordinates. I refer, I need hardly say, to Mr. Montagu, whose esteemed friends, such as, Mr. Gandhi, go through the country, spreading the doctrines of race-hatred, until they lead to bloodshed and murder. No one of us, I say, can afford to watch all this going on, and take up the attitude, that it is merely a question of politics, and, therefore does not concern him. It is true that Mr. Montagu is making the bed, but don't forget, that it is we who have got to lie on it. Otherwise, I fancy he would have made it a bit more carefuily."

Major-General Cubit, responding, said that there was two things to be done; the first was that every man, it did not matter what was his rank, must join one of the Auxiliary Forces Units, created out of the Indian Defence Force. He must enroll and also attest, because, unless a man took the oath of affirmation he was not legally entitled to use a Government weapon, in defence of his hearth and home, or in any emergency, in which he might be called upon. It was necessary that a man should keep himself fit. Ex-officers knew that modern training and modern tactics, as opposed to strategy, were liable to very sudden changes, that is to say, that modern science and modern inventions had revolutionised the warfare, possibly in a night.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 17.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad duly inaugurated the Muslim University this morning. The hall was crowded with members of the University Court, who had come from distant parts of the country, University professors, students, gentry and officials. The proceedings began with recitation from the Holy Quoran, after which the Vice-Chancellor read out his inaugural address, in which he first described at some length the history of ancient Islamic Universities, scattered over different parts of the old world. He then enumerated the services of the pioneers of the Aligarh Muslim University Scheme, and thanked his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler and the Government of India and its Education Member, the Hon. Mr. Shafi, for a very speedy passage of the Muslim University Act. In conclusion, he said that by the Muslim University, the revival of all the old Islamic arts and sciences will take place, and many modern sciences will come within the easy reach of the Muslim youths, and this University will be, in the true sense of the word, the National University, and those who had severed their connection with the College, will come to its door again. He also expressed a hope that the new University will also prove the source of bringing the two great communities of India into closer and faster union. Nawab Mozammilullah Khan Bahadur thanked the Vice-Chancellor, who left the hall in procession.

A REGRETTABLE ACCIDENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

A communiqué states:—

On the 5th December, a very regrettable accident occurred at Mauza Palla, Delhi Province, resulting in the death of Musammat Moti Chohan, a young married woman. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., of the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, shot with a high velocity rifle at a black buck which he missed, the bullet passing on struck Mussamat Moti who was working invisible to Mr. Cater in the cotton field. The unfortunate woman died almost immediately. Mr. Cater sent a report to the Thanadar at the police station, Lipur, at once and waited in the village till 8-30 p.m. for him to arrive. When he got a message that the Thanadar had gone to Delhi, Mr. Cater informed the Senior Superintendent of Police by a letter next day and intimated his desire to see him as soon as possible. Police officers were at once sent to inquire and report and a case was registered under Section 304 (A), I. P. C. The relatives, before the case came to the Court, stated that they did not wish to prosecute, as they realised that the occurrence was entirely accidental. Statements to the same effect were made by the brother and the husband of the deceased in the Court before the Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, on the 11th. In his order the Magistrate found that no rashness or negligence had been established sufficient to warrant a conviction under Section 304 (A) and held that the interests of the husband and brother would be better served by allowing them to accept a sum of Rs. 500 which the accused was ready to pay. This sum was, thereupon, paid before the Court and the accused discharged.

Mr. Cater, from the beginning, expressed his extreme regret and desire to make such reparation as lay in his power and his attitude was appreciated by the relatives of the unfortunate woman.

HE—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

U. P. ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF VOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

The U. P. Government, in an interesting Press Communique giving details of the recent elections, says:—The total number of electors in the Province is 13,47,922. Among the special constituency there was a contest only in the Agra landholders (north) constituency and the University constituency. The number of votes recorded for the Agra landholders constituency (north) was 198, out of an electorate for 327, only 61 per cent. of the electors, recording their votes. In the University constituency, 1273 voters voted out of a total of 2,279 on the roll, 53 per cent. of the electors, recording their votes. There was no contest in the European constituency, which has an electorate of 3,203 voters. In other general constituencies, 24 members for 24 constituencies were returned unopposed. In the remaining 66 general constituencies, elections were contested. In some of them, contests were more nominal than real. The 30th of November was the date fixed throughout the Province for holding elections. Of the total electorate of 1,002,829 in all constituencies, where polling took place, only 3,32,990 recorded their votes. Thirty-three per cent. of the electors came to the poll in fivve constituencies. More than 60 per cent. of the electors, exercised the rihgt of voting in eight constituencies. Over 50 per cent. of electors, voted in six constituencies. The percentage of voters was between 40 and 50. The largest number of votes recorded in any constituency, was in the Hardoi non Mahomedan rural constituency, where 17,885 votes were recorded. The highest percentage of votes was recorded in Gonda District, where 64 per cent. of the electorate exercised their franchise. Elections for the Legislative Assembly were also held simultaneously with the elections for the Provincial Council. For the 16 seats allotted to this province there was contest in seven constituencies 35,888, or 26 per cent. of the electors voted.

Pollin took place simultaneously in 388 polling stations, throughout the Province, and all the results, except those for Kumaun division, were declared by the 9th December, 1920. Among the elected members of the local Legislative Council, classified according to professions, there are thirteen Barristers, thirty-four legal practioners other than barristers, forty-six landholders and two members of the medical profession.

Speaking at an entertainment, the Hon. Mr. Joshi, the newly-appointed member of the C. P. Executive Council, entirely opposed Non-Cooperation and said that the Liberals had done nothing in the past to mould and mobilise public opinion. It was time they set to work in this direction.

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